Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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HAVOC OF THE STORM

On Land and Water It Caused Many Casualties.

NINE INCHES THE LOCAL SNOW FALL

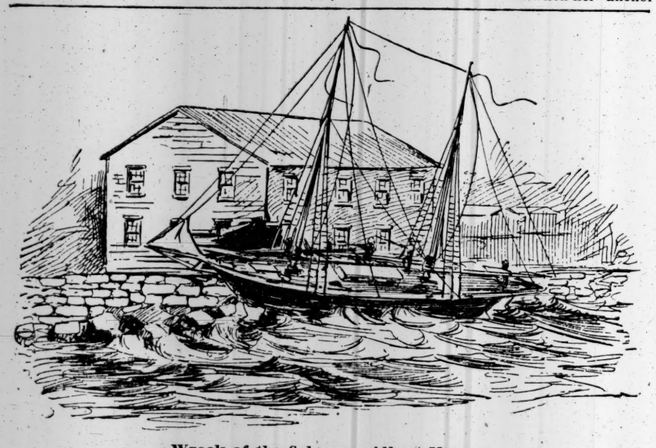
Vessels Parted Their Cables and Dragged Their Anchors—Stories of Wreck.

SCHOONER MASON ON ELLIS ISLAND

Deaths Due to Exposure—Many Cases of Suffering—One Man Lost in a Wreck Near Cape May.

That northeaster from the far South which invaded this locality yesterday morning started up-country during the forenoon, and was central in the St. Lawrence Valley last night. It is an earnest wish of residents of this city that it may remain central there or somewhere else. During its brief sojourn here it succeeded in incurring much disfavor from all sides, and there was no one to regret its departure.

On the water it caused many casualties, and in the city it was responsible for the utterance of much language which is not found in Holy Writ. To it, also, can be charged the occasional spectacle of elderly and dignified citizens holding on to



Wreck of the Schooner Albert Mason.
Driven on Ellis Island by the gale.

lamp posts, with coattails flapping in the wind and heels in air. It was while riding out such stresses of weather that the language just referred to was used.

The gentlemen who look out for the weather in the Equitable Building were moved to apologies last night. They deplored the way in which their charge had been conducting itself, and could find no explanation for its conduct. The officials said they had given fair warning of the outbreak, however. The storm made its first appearance in Southern Alabama Wednesday, and shortly after organizing its forces it set out for New-York. The celerity with which it moved is a lesson in rapid transit.

According to the people who take cognizance of such matters it was an express storm, with no way stations. New-York was the first big city it struck, and here it lingered. During its stay it left a nine-inch enamel of snow, and then further discouraged the Street-Cleaning Department by wetting that layer with a half-inch rainfall.

Following the bedraggled skirts of this Southern termagent is a cold wave which last night extended over the whole territory which it had traversed. It was expected to reach here early this morning, and to send the mercury several degrees lower than it has been this season.

The snowfall yesterday was not confined to this locality. The Middle and Atlantic States, New-England, and Canada lay under its mantle.

In this city the wind attained a velocity of 35 miles per hour in some places, about 100 miles an hour in others, especially around street corners. At Sandy Hook it had a steady gait of 52 miles an hour. The highest temperature reported was 52°, and the lowest 15°.

In the upper part of the city the storm showed the worst phase of its character. There many vacant lots gave free scope to the whistling blast, and the snow was swept into ridges on the sidewalks and into the streets.

Superintendent Robbins of the Street-Cleaning Department set to work early yesterday morning to clear the streets of their accumulated burden of snow and sleet.

The uniformed force of sweepers was assigned to clear the crossings and culverts, and last night a special force with carts commenced to remove the snow. Broadway and the principal cross-town and ferry streets received the first attention of the department To-day the avenues and side streets will be cleared.

Superintendent Robbins said it was a hard task to obtain sufficient additional men to do the work, as under the new law all workmen must be citizens. The rain has made the snow very heavy, and the work of removing it will occupy several days.

WENT ASHORE ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Peculiar Fate of the Albert Mason—Other Marine Disasters.

A number of vessels anchored in harbor parted their cables and several others dragged their anchors. The schooner Albert Mason did both. The craft anchored in the stream Wednesday one-half mile northeast of Ellis Island.

The vessel now lies at the northeast angle of the Ellis Island sea wall, broadside on to the extension of the hospital building, and with her hull crushed deeply into the framework of that structure.

The Mason is of 285 tons register and draws nine feet of water. At ordinary high tide there are but five feet of water alongside that part of the sea wall, where the craft is now resting. That fact has a special interest for Capt. Gale, who does not see how his vessel can be got afloat unless another heavy northwester swells the tide to the extraordinary height it had when the vessel drifted on the rocks.

The schooner had just completed a journey from Norfolk. It was her master's intention to go alongside a Hoboken dock this morning, where a cargo of salt was to have been taken on board. During the height of the storm Wednesday night, the anchor began to drag, and another one was let go to better enable the vessel to keep her head to the snow-laden blast.

The extra ground tackle held for a few moments, and then one cable snapped, followed a few moments later by its companion. The schooner rapidly drifted before the gale, but none of her crew of six men could tell where they were drifting on account of the darkness and the whirling snowstorm. The vessel struck on a bank a quarter of a mile distant from Ellis Island, pounded heavily a few minutes, and then was lifted over the bank by the swiftly rising tide. A few minutes after she had resumed her aimless journey, there came a premonitory bump, followed an instant later by a shock which careened the vessel sharply, and made all hands think that the schooner had been run down by a steamer.

What had actually occurred was the impact of the Mason's starboard side against an angle of the hospital cook's room, on Ellis Island. A section of the building was demolished, and the cook, who was asleep in the room at the time, was frightened out of her wits. The crew of the schooner soon realized where they were, and were also quick to appreciate the danger of remaining there. The vessel was surging heavily against the stone wall and building with every heave of the waves, and the grinding and thumping threatened to send her in pieces. The crew hastily clambered ashore, while their vessel snugged itself closer to the shattered timbers, and then, as the tide receded, settled peacefully in the oozy mud alongside the seawall. During the afternoon the tugs Willie and Daylight strove mightly to float the imbedded craft, but without success. They finally abandoned the task, satisfied that nothing short of a derrick could lift the schooner out.

The Mason was built in Patchogue in 1861, and hails from this port. She is owned conjointly by her master, Edward Gale, and Capt. Richardson of 80 West Street.

Another schooner to drift ashore was the Stephen J. Fuchs. That vessel was anchored in the Kill von Kull when her anchor began to drag. She stranded yesterday morning on the Staten Island shore, near Sailor's Snug Harbor. It is not thought that she will sustain much damage, as the point where she struck is sandy.

The four-masted British bark Lord Brassy, which arrived Dec. 24, came very near sharing the same fate. The vessel was anchored off Clifton, S. I., and dragged close to the shore before the tugs J. S. Smith and J. McCaldin came to her assistance and towed the vessel to a more sheltered berth.

The dozen or more Sandy Hook pilot boats which went to sea Wednesday doubtless had a hard time of it out where the storm had full swing. One of the boats returned for a harbor, and anchored in Gravesend Bay over night. She weighed anchor and went to sea at 8 A. M., when the weather moderated.

The White Star liner Majestic was the ony steamer to arrive at Quarantine during the morning. That vessel reached Sandy Hook Lightship at 4:50 P. M. Wednesday evening, but was obliged to anchor, owing to the thick snowstorm and the heavy sea which was running. The passengers passed a very uncomfortable night. At 9:40 A. M. the weather moderated considerably, and the beginning of the ebb tide served to moderate the sea.

Vessels that arrived later in the day reported trying experiences with the gales. The Nacoochee, from Savannah, met the storm off the Delaware Capes. High seas rolled before the wind, and the steamship, plunging through the surges, had her starboard shutters carried away and her amidship joiner work damaged. Other arrivals had very much the same experience with the gale, but sustained no serious injuries.

The British steamship Ardancorrach, which had cleared for St. Jago, anchored in the bay off Liberty Island. During the gale the vessel dragged her anchors and went ashore in the mud north of Robbin's Reef. There she remained until 10 A. M., when the tug Adelaide went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her afloat. The vessel sustained no damage.

Another British ship, the Ladakh, went adrift before the gale. The vessel was docked in the Erie Basin at the Anglo-American Stores. She broke from her moorings at the dock and drifted out into the basin. Both anchors were let go, which held the vessel until morning, when the tugs J. A. Garfield and McCaldin Brothers brought her back to dock.

Owners of boats belonging to the fishing fleet say that their vessels are all right. J. Keene of the firm of Wallace & Keene, when seen at the Fulton Market yesterday, said that most of the skippers had been weatherwise enough to dodge the storm.

"The skippers of my boats," he said, "saw the storm coming, and they hauled up their kedges and braced away for the land. We don't lose any money by this return to port, for the fleet needed bait, and had to come in, anyway."

Between Sandy Hook and Quarantine there were about forty vessels at anchor waiting for the weather to improve.

The canal boat Hart, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and laden with 350 tons of coal for the Edison Electric Works, sank at the end of the pier at the foot of East Thirty-eighth Street shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

When the boat was made fast to the pier Capt. William Schaffer, his mate, William Waters, and the latter's wife, Lillian, who is a daughter of Schaffer, were on board. The Captain and mate spent most of the night in the cabin. The boat was continually bumping against the pier. Suddenly there was a great crash, and the water rushed in volumes into the cabin. The Captain and made had barely time to reach deck before the boat lurched under.

Lying near the Hart was another boat, the Curren, Capt. James Filleron. The latter was in his cabin when he heard the

Continued on Page 6.

BOND SYNDICATE ENDED

Sold One-fifth of the Fives, but Must Keep, Pro Rata, $19,500,000.

MARKET DID NOT EXHIBIT EAGERNESS

Bankers Talk of New Threes Against Two-Sevens and of a Better Market for the Fives Shortly.

The syndicate which secured the entire issue of $50,000,000 in Government bonds last month formally dissolved yesterday.

The syndicate had intended to keep $20,000,000 of the bonds and to sell $30,000,000. It sold $10,500,000. The remaining $19,500,000 will be divided among the members, according to their subscriptions. They will thus have for their own investment or disposal nearly four-fifths of the loan, instead of two-fifths, as they had planned. The market would not take the others.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. made the announcement of dissolution in the following card:

The action of the United States Treasury on currency questions having stopped progress in the sale of bonds for the account of the 5 per cent. bonds syndicate, and the period of thirty days mentioned in the notice of the United States Treasury having expired, the syndicate is dissolved.

The syndicate had been organized for thirty days. Its agreement would thus have expired yesterday by limitation.

Members of the syndicate were reluctant to go beyond the terms of the card in expressing themselves for publication. John A. Stewart, its organizer and President of the United States Trust Company, said:

The syndicate was formed for a specified time, and that time having expired, the syndicate dissolves. All the bonds have not been sold, on account of the fall in the price below the figures at which they were purchased. I don't wish to criticise Mr. Carlisle, but it is evident that his currency plans have operated to depreciate the bonds.

Harvey Fisk & Son, the selling agents of the bonds, said through one of their firm:

There were $50,000,000 of the bonds originally. Of this amount $20,000,000 were withdrawn for investment, and $30,000,000 were syndicated for the market. Of the syndicated amount, 35 per cent. has been sold around 119, and the remaining 65 per cent. are in the hands of the various members of the syndicate. They will gradually find a market, perhaps; and perhaps, again, some of them will never be sold. The reason why the bonds depreciated in value was that the Administration, by its currency plans, killed off the market for national bonds.

In private some of them were much less mild in their comments. They felt that plans under which they had subscribed had been spoiled, and that whatever may have been understood at Washington regarding those plans, the movement officially sustained there to load the market with Government bonds by releasing the bond deposits of national banks was responsible for upsets here.

It had been the syndicate's wish, having bought the bonds at 117.077, to sell part of them at retail at a profit, No difficulty was experienced in disposing of $5,000,000 at 119. Then the syndicate advanced the price to 119½, at which sales were so slow that 119 was restored, and $5,000,000 additional found market.

Demand ceased with the announcement of the plan to change the form of national bank security, thus possibly freeing $200,000,000 of bonds now under lock. Prices declined in the market until 5s were offered below 118, and buyers showed no eagerness for them or for 4s.

The market, while always willing to accept almost any reason for a movement in securities, seems really to have been influenced less by the remote possibility of legislation that might throw old bonds out for sale than by the prospect of another fresh supply this Winter. Whatever doubt may have been felt in this regard one month ago has been removed by the rapid depletion of the gold reserve. With the chance of getting bonds on a basis close to 3 per cent. bond buyers saw no reason why they should buy of the syndicate on a basis of 2.7 per cent. or less.

Bankers do not anticipate a further break at present in the price of bonds. They think the market has fully discounted all prospects. The syndicate needs no sympathy for failing in a scheme for profit, and asks none. Such serious view as was taken of the terms of the syndicate's card was based on apprehension that the next bond issue might not be so easily subscribed as was the recent one, unless it may be deferred long enough to enable those who are disgruntled to regain their temper.

Since the members of the syndicate can easily carry their unexpected holdings, no embarrassment can come on that account. It is believed, also, that the bonds thus apportioned will find ready market with investors as soon as affairs in national finance shall quiet a little.

Bankers have said all along that if the Treasury were to release the national bank bonds, the banks would not throw them on the market, but would keep them for investment, unless they could be advantageously sold.

A dispatch from Washington last night said that the syndicate had called for only $40,000,000 of the $50,000,000 issue, although all had been paid for. The undelivered portion draws interest, and is held subject to the syndicate's order.

BETTER PRICES AFTER NEW YEAR'S

Assistant Secretary Curtis Explains the Sag in Bond Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Assistant Secretary Curtis said this afternoon that the dissolution of the Stewart bond syndicate did not concern the Treasury Department. All the money for the bonds, as required by the circular inviting proposals, had been paid in, and much of it before it was due.

The reason why Government bonds were a little weak at this time was that all business houses made annual balances on the first of the year, and many of them, to increase the cash balances on hand, converted securities into cash.

It was recognized that Government securities were the readiest to sell, and a lot of them being thrown on the market might have had a tendency to depress their price.

After the holidays, Mr. Curtis said, the former prices doubtless would prevail.

Pious Correspondence for Convicts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 27.—Every one of the 1,200 convicts in the Kentucky Penitentiary received a letter from the Christian Endeavor Society of Louisville yesterday. These letters were of a religious nature, quite long, very interesting, and no two were worded alike. Many of the prisoners have signified their intention of answering the letters.

More Gold to Go Abroad.

Gold for export was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for the first time this week. The amount taken was $300,000. It will probably be shipped by steamer to-morrow.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

An Investigation at New-Haven Puts the Force in a Bad Light—Two of the Commissioners Are Involved.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 27.—The reports of the committee of the Police Board which has been investigating charges against Commissioners Clancy and Gilhuly, and of Dr. Newman Smythe, President of the Law and Order League, at whose instance the investigation was made, were given out to-night. In brief, the charges made against the Police Commissioners were that they had used their official positions to further their own private business (that of bottling) and to protect their customers from police interference when violating the liquor law.

The Police Commission committee reports that it finds the facts to be as charged, that there has been a lack of vigilance and efficiency on the part of the police in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention or suppression of the various forms of gambling and other vices, and especially the enforcement of the laws against Sunday liquor selling; and the committee finds from the evidence that there has been a belief widely prevalent throughout the force that vigilance and zeal in the enforcement of the liquor laws were neither expected nor desired by the Police Commissioners.

The committee has found no evidence of general or systematic corrupt use of money for the purpose of protecting any illicit business.

The report concludes with the following paragraph, which has a direct bearing on certain rumors which have been floating around for a month or more, affecting "those in high places."

In justice to the Police Department, the committee has felt authorized to receive any testimony which might show why responsibility for the failure of the laws should not be charged to the police, but should properly be located elsewhere. Evidence of this nature has been presented, which is serious if not explained away, but on account of unavoidable circumstances, the committee has not been able to complete this part of the inquiry.

Mr. Smythe, in his report, also refers to this "mysterious matter" as follows:

In the course of this investigation information of grave importance came to me, which compelled me to look higher than the Police Department in the effort to discover how a murderous business may have gained security and immunity from punishment. It is a matter of the most serious moral, as well as legal, concern how certain well-known doctors who have left a trail of red blood behind them have managed so long to escape the just penalty of their crimes. You have rightly, therefore, I think, extended the scope of your inquiry so far as to discover where the responsibility of the Police Department ends and other responsibility begins for undetected, unpunished crime. * * * When the right time shall appear, and, in my judgment, the interests of public morals and the pure administration of police justice require it, all this evidence will be made public and this whole iniquity be exposed.

Dr. Smythe's paper covers the whole investigation. He charges the liquor prosecutor with carelessness, demands the impeachment of Gilhuly, one of the Police Commissioners, and demands that the whole matter be carried up to the Legislature.

CHANGES IN THE POST OFFICE

Forty Men Dropped, Many Salaries Raised, and Many Reduced—Old Employes Discharged.

The nearly 1,500 employes of the New-York Post Office have received notices materially changing their positions and salaries. About forty of them were notified that their services were no longer required. Among these are several men who have been in the office many years, one of whom is S. B. Bowne, who was for a long time Superintendent of City Delivery.

There has been a feeling for some time among the Post Office employes that the report of the commission that was sent from Washington to investigate the New-York Post Office would recommend some radical changes, and all feared the effect that it would have, although Mr. Machen, one of the Commissioners, stated that its purpose was simply to equalize salaries, and that no injustice would be done to any one.

An employe of the Post Office, who was fortunate in that he had his salary increased, said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The salaries of about 600 employes were increased. About 125 will get less than they have been getting, and about 40 will have to go. Nine men have been dropped from the money-order department."

MR. CROKER HAS A FALL IN WALL STREET

He Slipped on the Ice, but Was Not Seriously Injured.

Richard Croker, when seen at his home last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, said that he had nothing to add to what he had already said in the Congressman Cockran matter.

"I have said all I desire to say at this time, and if there is anything further to say now it is Mr. Cockran's opportunity to say it," said Mr. Croker.

Mr. Croker said also that he was not feeling very well, having fallen down while going through Wall Street yesterday afternoon. He slipped on the ice, and the result was just enough of a shock to make it necessary for him to take a few hours' rest at his home.

"I am not much injured," he said, "and I guess I will be all right in a day or two. At any rate, I will be ready to go before the Tammany Committee of Sixty on Saturday if Mr. Cockran will attend. That is all I can say at this time. I have nothing to ad to what I have already said upon the topic of Mr. Cockran."

Offers Made for Dock Property.

The Dock Board received a request from the Southern Pacific Company yesterday for the lease of the northern pier of the bulkhead between Piers (new) 24 and 25 North River. The company also requested the lease of Pier (new) 38 North River when the present tenant shall have vacated. The applications were tabled for one week.

De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for the Hoffman estate, wrote to the board declining its offer of $600,000, made on May 10, for the property bounded by West Eleventh Street, Bank Street, West Street, and the North River. The Hoffman estate offered this property originally for $700,000, but on Dec. 6 it offered to take $650,000. This offer is now withdrawn. The Corporation Counsel has begun condemnation proceedings.

Two Men Die in the Street.

A man about fifty years old was taken suddenly ill yesterday at Fifty-first Street and Park Avenue, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. The man had light complexion and hair, chin whiskers, and was dressed in a dark suit, laced shoes, and wore a cap. He was unknown.

A man about sixty-five years old, with dark-gray hair, beard, and mustache, and dressed in dark striped trousers, brown sack coat and vest, brown overcoat, and black derby hat, died suddenly at Broadway and Grand Street yesterday forenoon. No one could identify him.

FOR GIGANTIC FORGERIES.

Wilhelm A. Lippert of Cape Colony in Ludlow Street Jail.

THE AMOUNT INVOLVED $843,675

A Man Who Startled South Africa by Bold Speculations Caught in Cincinnati—His Remarkable Life.

Wilhelm A. Lippert, or W. A. Layard, who is charged by the authorities of Cape Colony, through the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with gigantic forgeries in South Africa in 1889 and 1890, is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail.

The precise charges on which he was arrested at Cincinnati Wednesday are that on Dec. 21, 1889, he forged indorsements purporting to be those of P. P. A. Beit and Max Michaelis to a promissory note signed "W. A. Lippert & Co.," in favor of the cashier of the Union Bank of Cape Town for £104,035, with the intent to defraud the bank.

A like transaction, Feb. 12, 1890, was in amount £53,300, and one precisely the same on May 31, 1890, involved £11,400, a total of £168,735, or $843,675. Lippert is further charged with having, on Dec. 21, 1889, "forged and uttered" the initials "M. M." on certain list calls on shares of stock upon which payment was made by the first forged note for £104,035.

Lippert fled from South Africa when detection and arrest were imminent, and the home authorities were appealed to to find him. Scotland Yard furnished his description and portrait, and the British Consul General here employed Pinkerton's agency to look after the fugitive.

C. E. Vannetta, a Pinkerton operative, got on Lippert's track two weeks ago. Lippert then lived at 219 Race Street, Cincinnati, as a bachelor and in comfortable circumstances, although he was looking for employment, he having lost his situation as bookkeeper for the Chicago Publishing Company. Vannetta became sure last week of Lippert's identity and kept him under constant surveillance.

Meanwhile, notice of the discovery of Lippert's hiding place was sent to the British Consul, Percy Sanderson, and his attorneys, Marbury & Fox, arranged for the arrest with United States Marshal McCarty, who sent Marshal J. B. Bostwick to Cincinnati. Lippert was captured in the street. He betrayed no emotion, but said that his name was Layard.

He did not even offer to send for persons to identify and clear him, and said that if he had to go to New-York to answer a criminal charge he would offer no opposition. His rooms were searched, but nothing was found to indicate that he had ever been in South Africa. He had no money when arrested, but was allowed to draw from a bank $102 which he had on deposit.

Bostwick and his prisoner left Cincinnati on the 12:01 P. M. Chesapeake and Ohio train Wednesday, and Lippert talked little on the way here, saying nothing about his antecedents or the accusations against him. He slept soundly Wednesday night and was entirely docile.

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, in whose office were Consul Sanderson and Messrs. Marbury & Fox, soon after his arrival here, Lippert declined to say anything, pleading that he was not represented by counsel, so he was remanded until 10 A. M. to-day.

In Marshal McCarty's office Lippert was given every facility to secure a lawyer, and he finally retained ex-District Attorney A. J. Rose. While waiting for him Lippert talked with a reporter for The New-York Times.

The prisoner is a bearded, studious-looking man of fifty, gentle in manner, and he talks with a refined English accent. So far from denying his identity he acknowledged that his name was Lippert. While he would not talk of the accusations against him, he said he had been in the United States four years, and read with intense interest a newspaper story of his career.

"Of what nationality are you, Mr. Lippert?" the reporter asked.

"Please don't ask me anything, as I shall have to appear impolite. You see I have not seen a lawyer, and I ought not to talk."

"Have you a family?"

The man's lower lip trembled and his eyes filled with tears at once. Presently he said, very gently:

"I have."

"Wife and children?"

"Yes—wife—and children."

"Here in this country?"

"No, not here—away."

By this time tears were streaming over the prisoner's face, and he walked to a window to hide his emotion.

When Lawyer Rose came, however, Lippert had an animated conversation with him for half an hour. As Mr. Rose left he announced:

"My client will be silent by my advice. I say nothing. I may talk to-morrow. The defense at present is that it's a case of mistaken identity."

Lippert was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

Full particulars of Lippert's career and of the forgeries are expected from England by Consul Sanderson. So far as is at present known, Lippert was born at Hamburg, but was trained in England to occupy a position with his father, a rich German merchant. He filled this acceptably, but was ambitious, and to gratify him his father furnished him with capital for a business venture in South Africa.

At Cape Town he was soon identified, through his means and introduction, with the best people in society and business, and his first venture as a speculator was at Kimberley, the diamond fields centre.

Here he developed into one of the boldest and most active speculators of the colony, and his transactions appeared to be as lucky as they were prodigious. Had he been prudent he would soon have returned home with a vast fortune, but he lived up to his prosperity, keeping up an establishment that was the wonder of the richest people in South Africa.

Reverses found him with an impaired capital and no resources, but he did not change his luxurious fashion of living, and the forgeries, it is claimed, were committed to retard the day of reckoning with his creditors. How he fled is not yet fully known. One day Cape Colony was convulsed by the scandal of his collapse and the stories of crimes, and he was sought for.

The first trace of Lippert in America was the discovery that he had been in Louisville, in a book store. He was afterward traced to Cleveland. In each case his movements were known too late to enable the Pinkerton detectives to arrest him.

Choice Old Table Wines.
10 year old Port, $3.00 per gallon.
California Vintage Co., 21 Park Place, New-York.
—Adv.

GATHERING OF THE POPULISTS

Preparing for the Conference on the Educational Features of the Party to be Held To-day.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The attendance at the Populist conference is now 250. Among the arrivals to-day were J. S. Coxey, Commander of the Commonweals; Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa; Congressman-elect D. Crandall, Alabama; B. Gerry Brown, Brockton, Mass., Chairman of the State Committee and editor of the Brockton Diamond, and George F. Washburn, Boston.

The States so far represented are Missouri, Illinois, Texas, Alabama, Massachusetts, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota, and Ohio. The majority of the delegates say they are here merely for the purpose of consultation in regard to the educational features of the Populist Party, and will concentrate their efforts on the indorsement of the Omaha platform. Coxey and Brown have established what they call "Headquarters" at the Lindell Hotel. Coxey admitted this evening that he would consent to become a Presidential candidate if the people demanded it.

RACE RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

One Negro Shot Dead and a Policeman Badly Wounded in an Attempt to Stop a Festival.

FORT MILL, S. C., Dec. 27.—A race riot occurred last night on Factory Hill, growing out of an attempt of four policemen to put an end to a negro festival which was held on the hill in an empty storeroom, and which was disturbing the people in that vicinity.

The negroes became obstreperous, and it is said that one of their number fired the first shot, and then the fusillade began. Forty or fifty shots were fired, and the result was that one negro was killed almost instantly and W. F. Johnston, an officer, was wounded in the arm. Great excitement was caused by the affair, and more trouble has been expected. An inquest was held over the body of the dead negro to-day, and the verdict was rendered that he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown.

THREE DEAD, TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED

A Game of Craps Breaks Up in a Furious Quarrel.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 27.—Pistols, guns, and knives were used in a fight over a crap game at Hillhouse, Miss.

Louis Allen killed two negroes instantly, mortally wounded two others, and, being shot by another of the party, fell dead on the bodies of his victims.

Found Dead in a Hotel.

A man who registered at the Putnam House on Wednesday as James Harriman of Chicago was found dead in the Putnam House yesterday.

In his room was a letter signed J. H. Clay, indicating that he had committed suicide. It reads:

I have no claim on any one. My relatives are all poor, like myself, and not able to send for me to come and live in Michigan. I am out of money, and have no work. No one seems to want me. I am too old. They want young men. The keys belong to 322 Columbus Avenue, where my trunk is. I have worked for Paul Smith four seasons, and they do not want me again. I have no prospects for next season.

Three white powders were found in his valise. Paul Smith's hotel is in the Adirondacks.

More Money Needed for Schools.

The Board of Education estimated yesterday that nearly $5,000,000 will be needed for school purposes for the next three years.

It is estimated that the natural increase in the number of school children will be 10,000 a year. The proposed school sites will afford accommodations for 30,000 children.

A letter was received from the Board of Health inclosing a list of twenty-eight schoolhouses that were found lacking in sanitary requirements.

John P. Faure was elected Trustee of the Ninth Ward. Fourteen votes were cast for him, and only one Commissioner, Mr. Steers, voted against him.

Result of a Tennessee Feud.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—A sensational shooting took place about five miles from this city, yesterday, in which H. Clay Ezell, one of the most prominent stockmen in the State, was fatally wounded by P. M. Ellis, a neighbor and farmer. A number of shots were exchanged, and both Ellis and his wife were slightly wounded. Ellis made his escape after the shooting, but officers are in close pursuit. The shooting came of a feud.

Firemen Can Ride Free.

Attorney General Hancock has decided that the provision prohibiting public officials from riding free on railroads does not apply to firemen, and, although the counsel of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company differed with him, President Lewis of the railroad company defers to the opinion of the Atorney General, and firemen will be allowed to ride on the cars after Jan. 1 free of charge.

May Call an Extra Session.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 27.—There is a probability of an extra session of the Legislature early in January to take action in regard to raising money to defray the expenses of the government. There is a deficit of $800,000, which is increasing daily. When asked to-day, Gov. Brown said he had not decided to call the extra session.

Greater New-York Commission.

An informal meeting of the Greater New-York Commission was held yesterday at the office of Andrew Green.

It was said that probably on Wednesday of next week a draft of a message to be submitted to the Legislature would be read.

Died in an Ambulance.

M. Salgar, a guest at the Barrett House, died in an ambulance, last night, while being removed from the Barrett House to St. Luke's Hospital. It was said he was a friend of Climaco Calderon, Consul General Colombia.

Jacobson Back in New-York.

Adolph Jacobson, who was arrested in Chicago charged with embezzling $250,000 from Oscar Becker of 39 South Washington Square, arrived in this city last night in the custody of a Central Office detective.

Bank Wrecker Putnam Convicted.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The trial of Warren F. Putnam, the bank wrecker, was concluded to-day. The jury found the accused guilty on two counts of the indictment. There will be an appeal.

Drowned with His Horse.

CLINTON, Conn., Dec. 27.—Matthew Kane, Jr., of Madison, a farmer, aged forty years, drove off a bridge over East River to-day and was drowned, with his horse.

WILLIAMS AT THE WALL

He Admits He Did Not Disturb Many Disorderly Houses.

RECORDS OF HIS TRIALS GONE

Forced in the Afternoon to Acknowledge He Swore Falsely in the Morning.

HIS MEMORY WEAK ON MANY POINTS

He Inspected Lawless Resorts from the Outside—Alleged Bribes for Anthony Comstock.

John W. Goff and Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams had a battle royal nearly all day yesterday before the Lexow committee.

Both tried to keep cool and each tried to make the other break down. Mr. Goff was determined to thrust his weapon through every weak spot in the police official's armor, and Inspector Williams defended himself from the attack with the sword of speech and the buckler of evasion, at the same time taking advantage of every let-up in his doughty antagonist's onslaught to strike a blow for his official life.

Although Mr. Goff had obtained the advantage over the Inspector when the afternoon was ended and the fight went over until this morning, Williams left his place with the air of a man still unconquered.

The most damaging thing that came out during the day was the admission by the Inspector that he had not closed up a large number of disreputable houses in the Eighth Precinct, of which he was in command for a year and a half. He admitted that they were there, that he knew they were disreputable, and that charges had been made against some of them. He could see no impropriety in allowing such houses in close proximity to schools.

It was also shown that a number of trials before the Police Board, which had been held to examine into charges made against Williams, were not included in his official record. The inference was that his record had been fixed so that he could be promoted on it.

Williams's False Testimony.

Inspector Williams said in the morning that there were no panel houses in the Eighth Precinct while he was there. In the afternoon he was forced to acknowledge that the testimony he gave in the morning was false.

He said seven or eight such houses might have been running without his knowledge, although he admitted that it was the duty of a Police Captain to inspect his precinct thoroughly and know just what was going on.

There was considerable evidence out of Inspector Williams's own mouth that led Mr. Goff to ask him whether he was incompetent or corrupt.

One of the incidents of the day was the attempt that some of the people in the room thought Senator O'Connor made to come to the Inspector's rescue when Mr. Goff had him hard pressed. Williams at first refused to say whether his testimony of the morning about the panel houses was true or false. Mr. Goff demanded a direct answer.

Senator O'Connor said it was not necessary for Williams to testify as to the truth of his previous testimony. Mr. Goff's point was sustained.

Louis S. Street, who is under indictment for handling green goods, testified that Edmond Bechthold had told his wife that he had given to Anthony Comstock $1,500 as a present, but an understanding existed that a United States indictment against him was to be quashed. The indictment was quashed.

Bechthold was rearrested, and said he then paid to Mr. Comstock $1,000 and to Assistant United States District Attorney Mott $1,000.

Captains Missing When Wanted.

At the beginning of the morning session Mr. Goff called for Capt. Martens, who was told Wednesday to be sure to have his wife in court yesterday morning. After a whispered consultation with Mr. Goff, in which he said his wife was present, Capt. Martens took a seat behind the railing.

Mr. Goff then asked the Sergeant at Arms to call the names of Capts. Washburn and Westervelt. A burly policeman arose as each name was called, and said Capt. Washburn had reported sick in the morning, and that Capt. Westervelt had reported sick Wednesday night.

"Capt. Westervelt was at the station two hours ago," said Mr. Goff, "and received the subpoena of this committee. Capt. Washburn has been under subpoena from this committee for some time, and I am informed by a Police Surgeon that his disability is rheumatism, and that he could appear here if he chose."

The Sergeant at Arms was then requested to call Capt. Meakim. There was no response.

"I call on Capt. Meakim particularly to appear before this committee," said Mr. Goff, "if he is an honest man. There has been so much evidence given here implicating him in dishonest practices that I think he should appear in his own defense. I hope my words will reach him."

Williams's Land in Japan.

When Inspector Williams resumed his place in the witness chair, Mr. Goff showed some interest in the lots which the big policeman said he had owned in Japan. He wanted to know in what part of the empire the lots were situated.

"In Hakodadi, in the northern part of the empire," was the answer.

Q.—Have you titles to these lots? A.—No; they are in the hands of Frederick Wilkie.

Q.—Who is he? A.—Commercial agent for the United States Government at that time.

Mr. Goff said the Japanese Consul General here had informed him that at the time Inspector Williams said he owned the lots in Japan it would have been impossible for him to have owned them, because at that time the treaty ports were not open.

"But," replied Inspector Williams, "I know I did. I was there."

"So was the Consul General, and he says that it would be an impossibility for foreigners to hold property. That was before the Burlingham treaty."

"The Consul General is not well posted," said Inspector Williams.

"He ought to be as well posted as you or I," replied Mr. Goff. "You seem to

think you are the only man in the whole universe who tells the truth."

Perkins's Check for $5,000.

Mr. Goff then asked if Perkins had not obtained a check from the City of New-York for $5,000 while Williams was Superintendent of Street Cleaning. Inspector Williams would not swear that Perkins had not received the check. Neither would he say that ex-Police Commissioner French did not come to him and ask him what was the matter with the Perkins bills.

Q.—There is no man in the Police Department, is there, who has been charged so often as you with stealing everything from a needle to an anchor? A.—I have not stolen anything.

Q.—You have not stolen a needle? A.—No.

Q.—You have not stolen an anchor? A.—No.

Mr. Goff did not ask as to the numerous articles ranging between the needle and the anchor, but in subsequent testimony he brought out the fact that the Captain had been charged with stealing a few of them.

Questions as to Stealing.

Q.—Did you take a pair of stockings from the keeper of a disreputable house named Louise Smith? A.—I never did. I never heard of it before.

Q.—You are as equally positive of that as you are of everything else that you testify to? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you not know that on March 29, 1874, Superintendent Walling charged you before the Board of Police Commissioners with having taken while you were Captain of the Eighth Precinct, in July previous, from Miss Louise Smith six pocket handkerchiefs valued at $30, a gold-headed cane worth $25, a pistol worth $20, slippers worth $10, a velvet vest pattern worth $12, and one and one-half dozen of socks worth $6? A.—I do not remember the charges having been made.

Williams Does Not Remember.

Inspector Williams would not admit that he had taken anything from the Smith woman. He could not remember having been tried on these charges. He said the charges were either dismissed without trial, or were not made at all.

Q.—You do not remember that such a petty, mean charge as that was made? A.—It was twenty years ago. I do not remember such charges.

Q.—Have you any moral sense left? A.—Yes.

Q.—Any shame left? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, in the face of the record, you say you did not take the stockings from the keeper of a disreputable house? A.—I do not remember.

A Woman Accused Him.

Inspector Williams tried to slip out of the predicament which he was in by saying that the Superintendent had not made the charge against him. He had only signed the charges made by the woman.

Q.—Oh, she brought the charges, did she? —Yes.

Q.—Well, that is worse yet, isn't it? A.—I do not know.

Inspector Williams could not remember the result of the trial. He said he had a transcript of the record kept at the office of the Police Board, and that if he could refer to that he might be able to tell. Mr. Goff thought he should be able to remember a little matter like the trial for stealing the articles enumerated from a woman without reference to any record, if the trial had ever occurred.

Inspector Williams said the alleged trial happened so long ago that he could not be expected to remember it.

Has a Convenient Memory.

Q.—But you remember all about your lots in Japan? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have a convenient memory? A.—Yes.

Q.—A convenient memory? A.—Well, I have a good memory.

Q.—Will you dare to deny on oath that the charges were not preferred by Superintendent Walling against you involving the theft of the articles enumerated?

The Inspector flushed angrily, and seemed to be desirous of flying at Mr. Goff. The senior counsel to the committee told him to consider that he was a witness like any of the others; that his stripes and velvet cuffs did not give him any special consideration.

"I am aware of that," said the Inspector.

Mr. Goff reiterated his questions, and Williams said he had no recollection of appearing for trial under the charges April 2, 1874. He thought he would remember it if he had done so, but he had no recollection of the trial.

Records of His Trials Missing.

Mr. Goff called the attention of the committee to the fact that there was absolutely nothing in the records in the Police Department at Headquarters to show whether the trial had been held. Charges had at one time been preferred against Capt. Williams by Howard Crosby and others. When the Lexow committee had called for the records of the Police Department there was nothing in them to show that the charges had been made.

They had since been incorporated in the record. Inspector Williams was asked if he could give any reason for this. He said he could not.

Q.—You say you have been tried eighteen times on charges before the Police Board? Can you give us from memory any of the charges made against you? A.—I can by looking at the record.

Q.—You caused the record to be made? A.—I asked for it and the clerk gave it to me.

Mr. Goff explained that at one of the trials of which no record was kept at the Police Department the board stood two to two on the question of the dismissal of Williams.

Q. (By Chairman Lexow)—Is this the fault of the clerk, or the committee? A. (By Mr. Goff)—It was the fault of the whole department.

Williams and Terwilliger.

Inspector Williams then testified that the First Precinct, of which he had command, was the Thirty-third, known as the Mounted Squad. He took charge of that July 9, 1871, and was transferred to the Twenty-first Precinct May 31, 1872. He remained there until June or July, 1873, when he went to the Eighth Precinct, and in September, 1874, succeeded Capt. McCullagh in the Fourth Precinct.

Q.—Who was your ward man there? A.—Terwilliger, I think.

Q.—You have seen him lately, haven't you? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—Did you not see him at Headquarters lately? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not know that he was wanted as a witness before this committee? A.—I did not.

Q.—I think you are mistaken about your ward man. If I mention his name, Edward Connolly, would you remember it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Why, he did all your collecting. A.—He did not collect for me.

Q.—Nobody else did, I suppose? A.—No, nobody else collected for me.

Did Not Close Disorderly Houses.

Q.—Did you close up the disreputable houses in your precinct? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why? You knew they were there. A.—Well, it was fashionable.

Q.—Can't you give any better answer than that? A.—No, I can't say anything else about it. They were always there. When they were closed up, they would open again.

Q.—Then you, the police officer charged with carrying out the laws, and paid by the people for so doing, say that you left these houses open because it was fashionable? A.—Yes.

Q. (By Chairman Lexow)—Don't you know that that is an extraordinary answer? A.—Well, I haven't any other.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—That was the most notorious part of the city? A.—No, Sir; I don't think so.

Knew, but Did Nothing.

Q.—Do you remember a woman named Laura, who had the sign out over her door at 12 Greene Street? A.—It was not at 12 Green Street. It was at Prince and Houston Streets.

Q.—Oh, you know where it is, then? A.—I heard.

Q.—Well, you knew her? A.—Yes.

Q.—You found her there? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you left her there? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew Mme. Bennett? A.—Yes.

Q.—You found her there and left her there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—There were no complaints made.

Q.—But there were no respectable people living in that neighborhood. Did you expect the keepers of disreputable houses to complain of each other? A.—There were some reputable people, a man named Meyers.

Q.—Well, why did you let the disreputable houses exist if respectable people lived there, then?

The Inspector, thus cornered, tried to slip through by saying that he made reports to the Superintendent of Police and to the Grand Jury. He said he had made out a list of all the places in his precinct, and had sent the list to the Grand Jury.

Q.—How did you come to send the list? A.—The Board of Education asked for it, on account of the Wooster Street School.

Q.—They tried to suppress the places, then? A.—Yes.

Q.—But they found a large-sized obstacle in you? A.—No. I helped them.

Q.—Did you suppress the houses? A.—Yes.

Q.—Name some. A.—I can't. They were the ones near Wooster Street.

Mr. Goff read from the official record of the Board of Education the testimony of Capt. Williams, who said there were eighty-three houses in the Eighth Precinct, on Mercer, Greene, Sullivan, and Bleecker Streets. Inspector Williams admitted that the record was probably true.

The houses were open, and the authorities had knowledge of it. The Inspector insisted that the adjective "alleged" should be used when these places were spoken of. Mr. Goff was just as positive that it should not be used. It did not appear in the testimony of Capt. Williams at the first examination. He said the word "alleged" had crept into Capt. Williams's vocabulary since that time. He returned to the attack.

Q.—Did you suppress these houses? A.—I did all I could in sixteen months.

Q.—Did you have the power to suppress them? A.—If I had the evidence.

Q.—But you say you knew all about them, and knew the owners of the houses? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, had you the power, then, to suppress them?

Inspector Williams tried to evade the question in every conceivable way. It was repeated by Mr. Goff six or eight times. A different reply was given each way by the witness, and none of them was a direct answer to the question. It became necessary for Chairman Lexow to order the witness to give a categorical answer. He then said in his dogged manner:

"Yes, I had the power."

Q.—Then we have it, that, knowing that there were eighty-three houses in your precinct, and having the power to suppress them, you, a police officer of the city, sworn to carry out the laws, failed to suppress them? A.—I suppressed some.

Q.—Did you suppress all? A.—There were no charges against them.

Q.—But you were summoned by the Grand Jury, and you would not have gone there if charges were not made against them? A.—I went before the Grand Jury. I was not summoned. I went myself.

Q.—You were summoned, and you went because you were summoned. Did you proceed or your own account against any one of those eighty-three houses? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Can you swear that you did? A.—No.

Q.—But you had a list of the owners? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, did you proceed against a single one of those houses? A.—I think so.

Q.—Give me the name of one of them. A.—I can't remember.

Mr. Goff then read from the record of the investigation made by the Board of Education in which Capt. Williams testified that he knew the names of the owners of the houses as well as they did themselves, and that he had at the time a list in his pocket.

He then went at Williams again on the question as to why he did not suppress these places about which he had so much information. Inspector Williams either evaded the question or laid the inactivity to the fact that no charges had been made against them. In some cases, he said, he must have closed up the houses.

Either Incompetent or Corrupt.

Q.—Were you incompetent? A.—No.

Q.—Corrupt? A.—No.

Q.—You must have been either incompetent or corrupt. A.—Neither.

Q.—Did you have enough policemen? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you had the power? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you must have been negligent or corrupt? A.—I was at work all the time.

Q.—But you did not close up one house? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—But you cannot name one.

Williams had no answer to make. Mr. Goff then took up the record of the investigation already referred to, in which it was shown that Williams had been asked for the name of the owner of a piece of property near Wooster Street school on which there were disreputable houses. He had refused to give it.

Q.—What did you get for keeping back the name of that owner? A.—Nothing. I would not give the name because of the character of one of the men on the investigating committee.

Why He Suppressed Evidence.

Q.—Oh, then you would not perform your sworn duty because you did not like one man? A.—Well, I would not give evidence to them because I did not believe it was an honest investigation.

Q.—But this was an inquiry for the benefit of school children. Now, what recompense did you get for withholding that name? A.—Not any.

Q.—Well, why did you withhold it? A.—They wanted to use the name in an unfair way. I did not want to have the name get into the newspapers. The committee was not acting in good faith.

Inspected Houses from Outside.

Inspector Williams said he probably inspected the house from the outside. After some urging on the part of Mr. Goff, he admitted that it was the duty of the Captain of the police to make such inspection. Mr. Goff thought his outside inspection might give him a good line on the quality of the brick used in the houses.

The witness said he also refused to give the name of the occupant of the house on the piece of land just referred to because he did not think it was right to advertise such places. He again claimed that the investigation had not been an honest one.

Q.—Did you ever know of an honest investigating committee? A.—Yes.

Q.—May we ask you to include the present committee in that list? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever know of honest charges being made against you? A.—Yes.

Children's Morals Not Endangered.

Williams admitted that he had testified before the Grand Jury that disreputable houses would not interfere with or have any influence on children when they went to school in the morning or went home in the afternoon.

He said he had ordered the houses to put up their shutters during the hours when the children were passing, so that the women could not look out.

Q.—Well, if you had them put up the shutters for that purpose, then you knew the character of the houses? A.—It was not sufficient evidence to convict.

Q.—But if you had not such evidence what right had you to invade private property and make the people close their shutters? A.—Oh, on the general reputation of the houses.

The Inspector said he had no enmity against the members of the committee which made the investigation, whose names Mr. Goff read. In regard to the charges made by Louise Smith of the theft of property, mentioned in the first part of the testimony, he could not remember whether he had been fined or not.

Hiring Spencer to Testify.

He would not swear that he had not been fined. He was asked if he had not hired "Charlie" Spencer to appear before the Police Board when he was tried under the Smith charges. At first he said he had never hired Spencer, and then he testified that he would not swear he had not. After Mr. Goff had badgered him a little while, Inspector Williams asked the counsel of the committee if he wanted him to swear that he had hired Spencer.

"I do not want you to swear to anything but the truth," said Mr. Goff, sharply, "if I can by any means drag it out of you."

The witness's memory was defective as to the charges made against him by a man named Wild.

Called the Champion Clubber.

Q.—You have been called the uniformed bully? A.—No; I have not.

Q.—Well, you have been called the champion clubber, then? A.—Yes, I have been called that.

Q.—And you have no respect for the rights of private citizens when you have a club in your hand? A.—That is not so.

The record was referred to to show that April 10, 1875, Williams was tried for charges brought by Thomas Wild, and was reprimanded. Mr. Goff thought the reprimand did not do much good, because March 8, 1876, the Captain was on record as having been charged with insulting and defaming Alexander McGrew.

Williams was asked if he remembered the charges brought against him by a man named Adams, who said Capt. Williams had cursed him and caught him by the throat and thrown him into the cellar of Campbell & Co.'s store, 45 Vesey Street.

"That case was not tried," said Inspector Williams.

Mistaken for a "Come-On."

Q.—Why? A.—Because the fellow felt that he was at fault himself. I was Captain of the Fourth Precinct then. An alarm of fire came in, and I went down through Vesey Street to see what it was. This fellow stopped me and told me he wanted to introduce me to Alderman Smith. He took me for a "come-on."

Q.—Did you look like one? A.—Well, I had an old suit of clothes and a soft hat on.

Q.—Was it an offense to take you for a "come-on"? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Had you a right to take a citizen by the throat; to take the law into your own hands? A.—I was in citizen's clothes.

Q.—But you were a policeman, and always on duty? A.—Yes. But he assaulted me first.

Q.—He did? A.—Yes, he put his hand on me to stop me.

Q.—Well, is that assault and battery? A.—I did this as a citizen.

Q.—No you didn't. You did it as a policeman. A.—Yes, and I'd do it again to-morrow, under the same circumstances.

Q.—I am not asking you what you will do. I have no idea that there is anything that you would not do. A.—I know that is your opinion.

Williams Threatens Goff.

Q.—Yes, and it is the opinion of the people of New-York. A.—No, it is not.

Q.—Well, I do not want to get into an altercation with you. A.—You had better not.

Inspector Williams had assumed a threatening position, having almost arisen from his chair, and indicating by the tone of his voice and the flashing of his eyes that he would like to give an additional reason for the name that has become associated with him. He then said the man had claimed to know him.

"Yes," said Mr. Goff. "The man says, 'There goes Williams. He was accused of blackmailing a woman.'"

"He did not say so," ejaculated the Inspector.

"The sworn charges at the Police Headquarters show that he did say so," replied Mr. Goff.

"He thought he knew me. He picked me up for a customer."

Q.—Is that an offense against the law? A.—I think it is, especially to take a policeman for a countryman.

The Man He Beat Was Small.

Q.—What was the man's size? A.—About the size of Mr. Moss. (Who is undersized. Inspector Williams is a big man.)

Q.—But you did not throw Haggerty of Philadelphia into the street? A.—Nothing of the kind ever occurred.

Q.—Did you not hear that Haggerty was looking for you? A.—No.

Q.—But he was in your precinct? A.—No.

Q.—Well, didn't you see him at The Allen's, in the St. Bernard? A.—No; I was never there in my life.

Q.—Well, you did not throw Joe Coburn into the street, either. A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—With a platoon of police? A.—No, I did it myself.

Inspector Williams said he wanted to make an explanation about the St. Bernard Hotel. He said it was not in his precinct, and was closed up before he went there.

"Oh, it was open all right. It was kept by The Allen in 'Lightning Charlie's' time," replied Mr. Goff, who seems to delight in nonplusing the witnesses who have appeared before him with the infinite knowledge he possesses of their criminal associates.

Another Trial Record Suppressed.

Inspector Williams said he did not remember the charges made against him by John F. Fitzpatrick June 11 and 12, 1875. He thought they were dismissed if any such charges had been made. Upon examination of the transcript of his record in the Police Department, which had been given to him by the clerk at Headquarters, he could find no such charges.

Mr. Goff said this was another instance of the many charges that had been preferred against Inspector Williams of which no record had been kept.

Q.—Can you explain why so many of the complaints of which you have shown to-day that you remember are not on the record of the department? A.—I cannot.

Q.—That was an important case, so much so that Col. Fellows appeared for the complainant. Don't you remember it? A.—I do not. I don't think Col. Fellows made much of a success of it if he did appear.

Col. Fellows had just entered the room and was standing directly behind Chairman Lexow while this little tilt was going on. Mr. Goff pointed at him as he referred to him, and there was a general laugh at the expense of the District Attorney, who shook his fist at Mr. Goff, and descended from his conspicuous position.

Tried for Protecting Panel Houses.

Inspector Williams remembered having been tried for being in league with his ward man to protect the panel houses in the Eighth Precinct. Terwelliger was the ward man at that time. He said no charges of robbery in panel houses had been made at the police station in the precinct because no panel houses existed there. The charges of being in league with the panel houses had been brought by the Superintendent.

There was, however, no record in the transcript that he had obtained from Headquarters of his having been tried on these charges.

"This is another instance," said Mr. Goff, "of the utter uselessness of the police record. At least two charges, one of which is almost infamous, have been brought against this police officer, and he has been tried on them, and the record of the trial has been smothered, and yet it is said that he has been promoted on his record."

No Record of McKeever's Charges.

Mr. Goff asked the witness if he remembered the charges preferred against him by McKeever. He did not remember them, nor could he find any record of them in his transcript. Mr. Goff said this was still another instance of the insufficiency of the police department record.

"If that is the case," said Chairman Lexow, "the man who is charged with thirty violations of the rules may really have been tried on sixty charges."

"Yes," replied Mr. Goff, "the whole thing is a gigantic fraud."

The Justice Did Not Believe Him.

Inspector Williams said McKeever had tried to take a prisoner away from him at 2 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Goff said the case was brought before a Justice, and McKeever was discharged on Williams's own testimony. Witness admitted that this was true. He could not explain why the Justice did not believe him.

Mr. Goff told the committee that in the panel cases the board stood two to two on the question of a dismissal of Williams from the force, yet no record of the trial appeared at Headquarters.

"Who has charge of the records?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"A clerk named Peterson," replied Inspector Williams. "He is under Chief Clerk Kipp, who has been there for eight years, succeeding a man named Hawley."

Reprimand Meant Nothing.

Q.—Do you remember the case of McGrew, a reporter of The Daily News, who charged you with using insulting language to him? A.—Yes, I was reprimanded.

Q.—What does it mean to be reprimanded? A.—I think that they take them into the private office and administer the reprimand there.

Q.—Were you ever reprimanded? A.—Not that I recollect. I think they never got beyond the action of the board.

Charges preferred by the proprietor of a small oyster house on Roosevelt Square, named Coffey, June 16, 1876, were not on the Police Department record.

Q.—Do you remember when three men were arrested by Michael Fitzgerald, a policeman of your command? A.—Yes.

Williams and His Club.

Q.—They were Block and Cary and Donovan. Donovan swore before Judge Wandell that he was standing near the door of his house looking at the arrest being made by Fitzgerald of one of the other men, when Captain Williams came up behind him and clubbed him on the head. Judge Wandell discharged the man, and said that something must be done to stop the clubbing of citizens or else the citizens would take the matter into their own hands. Did you ever club a man? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any right to do it? A.—I know who I am dealing with.

Q.—Well, who set you up to be a judge in such matters? A.—When people go around looking for a fight, they can get it.

Q.—You have been charged with being the biggest clubber in the city? A.—Yes.

Q.—You pride yourself on it? A.—I do not.

The Union Square Riot.

Q.—Well, at the bread riot at Union Square this year, did you not say that you were there, and that the men were a lot of cowards, and that all you had to do was to draw your pistol and point it to the ground? A.—They were a lot of Anarchists.

Q.—Never mind what they were. Did you say that? A.—I don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—Well, you did say it the next day at luncheon. If I should mention the name of the man to whom you said it, you would not dare to deny it.

The Inspector would not swear that he had not made this statement referred to. He said that Union Square was not in his precinct, but he would not swear that he was not there.

Collections from Panel Houses.

The examination of Inspector Williams was resumed at 3:10 P. M.

"When you were Captain," asked Mr. Goff, "was Terwilliger charged with collecting from panel houses?"

"I have no recollection of such a thing," replied Inspector Williams.

Q.—He reported them to you? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Would you recollect it if he did? A.—I might and I might not.

Q.—Your memory is convenient to call off certain points. It is an important thing to charge officers with being in league with panel house thieves. A.—I don't know of such a charge.

Q.—It has been made in public. A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—Did you ever count the inmates of the eighty-three disorderly houses in that precinct? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did you ever swear you did? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Will you swear that you didn't. A.—No.

Q.—If you did so swear would it be true? A.—I may have got them from the houses.

A Census of Evil Resorts.

Q.—How would you have got them? A.—By asking at the houses how many women were in them.

Q.—You mean by asking how many women were violating the law? A.—I don't know as they were violating the law.

Q.—Will you swear they were not violating the law? A.—I couldn't swear they were.

Q.—And you believed that report? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you reported to the Grand Jury and to the Board of Education on that census? A.—I don't know where you got that evidence.

Q.—Never you mind, Sir, where I got it. There are many things at Police Headquarters in which you are interested that have been suppressed. O.—No, Sir. Everything good about me, though, seems to be suppressed.

Q.—Everything that has been suppressed at Headquarters has been supressed in your interest. A.—I asked for the proper record at Police Headquarters.

Q.—Yes, when you knew it couldn't be furnished. Do you remember Sergt. Groo? A.—Yes.

Capt. Meakim's Condition.

Mr. Goff then asked Inspector Williams to step aside a moment, in order that Dr. Simon J. Walsh, Capt. Meakim's family physician, might be questioned.

Dr. Walsh said he was called to attend Capt. Meakim last Friday by "one of the Captain's servants."

"By 'one' of the Captain's servants?" repeated Mr. Goff. "By 'one' of his servants! Ah, yes, that is very interesting. How many servants has he?"

Dr. Walsh said he thought Capt. Meakim had two or three. Mr. Goff asked what ailed the Captain, and Dr. Walsh said he had muscular pains, neuralgia, bronchitis, and laryngitis.

"Is that all?" queried Mr. Goff, softly. "Are you sure he is not suffereing from shock?"

"I didn't discover any symptoms of shock," replied the doctor, innocently.

Dr. Walsh said he attended the Captain again Saturday, Monday, and yesterday. Although not dangerously ill, the doctor thought the Captain could not appear before the committee for several days.

Q.—The Senate committee intends to adjourn to-morrow. Do you thing Capt. Meakim will be in condition to be examined to-morrow? A.—No.

Dr. Walsh said that he doubted whether the Captain could safely be questioned to-day, to-morrow, or even Sunday. To take his deposition might also imperil his condition.

"We have no doubt of that," said Mr. Goff, laughing.

Goff's Message to Meakim.

"Well, doctor," he continued, "you see him to-night, please, and say to him for this committee that Capt. Meakim has been charged with being morally corrupt and with receiving the proceeds of corruption for years, and if he be an honest man he will come to this committee in spite of laryngitis and neuralgia."

Police Surgeon Daniel J. Donovan testified that he attended Capt. Meakim Thursday evening, and ordered him on the sick list. He explained that if a policeman is fit for duty, the surgeon has power to order him back to duty.

A Police Surgeon's Power.

Q.—So we have it that a police surgeon is the arbiter in such cases, and has the power, without referring the matter to any other authority, to order a man on the sick list and save him from performing active duty? A.—Yes.

Q.—So if there was a collusion between a surgeon and an officer, the policeman could avoid doing duty? A.—Possibly.

Q.—And in this case you ordered Capt. Meakim on the sick list? A.—Yes.

Q.—What salary do you receive? A.—$3,000.

Q.—How much did you pay for your appointment? A.—Nothing. Commissioner McClave appointed me fifteen months ago.

Q.—How were you appointed? A.—Through the civil service.

Q.—Oh, we know about the civil service. Through whom were you appointed? A.—Through Mayor Gilroy and Commissioner McClave.

Q.—What conversation did you have with Charlie Grant? A.—None.

Q.—Did not any one see him for you? A.—No.

Q.—How long have you been a practicing physician? A.—Six years.

Gilroy Used His Influence.

Q.—Had you a letter from Mayor Gilroy? A.—No; I had his personal influence.

Q.—How do you know? A.—Because I was connected with Tammany Hall, and I asked him to interest himself in me, and he did so. He was the Mayor.

Q.—He was Mayor of the city, not of Tammany Hall. What else did you do? A.—After passing the civil-service examination I went to Joseph J. O'Donohue, Eugene Kelly, Andrew Martin, in Vesey Street, and most all of the political men I knew.

Q.—Is that all? A.—I used political influence, too.

Q.—You didn't go to the Faculty of Bellevue College? A.—No; but the Superintendent of the New-York Hospital and Mr. Savage, a Trustee of Roosevelt Hospital, indorsed me.

Q.—Name one prominent physician you went to? A.—Dr. James G. Newcome of West Sixty-eighth Street and Dr. Ruth of the west side signed my civil-service application.

Q.—The law requires that two physicians shall sign such applications. Did you go to any other doctors? A.—No.

Q.—So we have a police surgeon appointed on the recommendation and influence of his political friends? A.—Not altogether. There was my eligibility.

Q.—You did not rely on your capacity as developed by the civil-service examination? A.—Not entirely.

Friends Stronger Than Merit.

Q.—You knew a few good licks were needed by your political friends. That is a fact? A.—Yes, that is a fact.

Q.—And your political friends were all in Tammany Hall, and you received your appointment from a Republican Commissioner —McClave? A.—Yes.

Dr. Donovan then declared that Capt. Meakim was not in condition to be examined by the committee. One of the "tracks of his throat," Dr. Donavan said, was filled up.

"I believe Aesculapius said there were five 'tracks' in the throat," said Mr. Goff. "Do you agree with him?"

"Yes, Sir," said Dr. Donovan, promptly.

Mr. Goff began to smile, and Senator Lexow became interested.

"You are acquainted with the works of Aesculapius, the 'Father of Medicine?'" said Mr. Goff.

"Oh, yes, Sir," answered Dr. Donovan.

"I mean Aesculapius, the great German doctor and expert," said Mr. Goff, gravely.

"Yes, Sir," said Dr. Donovan.

"You have read his works all through, I presume—translations?"

"Not all through Mr. Goff," answered Dr. Donovan, implying that he had read most of them.

"You're excused," exclaimed Mr. Goff, who was unable longer to restrain his mirth, and as Dr. Donovan left the chair the Senators and audience roared with laughter. Dr. Donovan seemed puzzled to know why they should laugh.

"That is another tribute to our civil service," said Mr. Goff when order had been restored.

"A few medical tracts would do no harm there," said Senator Lexow.

Williams Contradicts Himself.

Inspector Williams was then recalled, and Mr. Goff resumed his questioning.

Q.—What night were you accustomed to talk with Terwilliger about his collections? A.—No night, specially.

Q.—By the way, Inspector, since you seem so fond of the word, tell us the meaning of "specially." A.—Well, a "special" meeting or a "special" occasion, when two men meet "specially."

Q.—Is that the only meaning you can give? A.—Yes; I'll tell you about Terwilliger.

Q.—Never mind about telling us about Terwilliger. Voluntary information is apt to be misleading. Did you know of panel houses in your precinct? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many were there? A.—One.

Q.—This morning you said you had not heard of any panel houses in the old Eighth Precinct. A.—Well?

Q.—Were you telling the truth or a falsehood? A.—I may have been mistaken.

Q.—Answer my question. A.—I answered to my recollection.

Says He Swore Falsely.

Q.—Were you swearing truly or falsely? A.—My memory tells me of one.

Q.—Inspector, let there be no dodging of questions. A "brave man" doesn't dodge. Was it true or false? A.—It was true at the time.

Q.—You didn't say it was your recollection? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did you swear to the truth or a falsehood? A.—I swore to my recollection.

Q.—My question requires a categorical answer, and you must answer it. A.—It can't be answered that way.

Q.—You must! A.—I can't answer that way.

Mr. Goff—I appeal to the committee to direct you to give a categorical answer.

Senator Lexow—You must answer directly, and you can give your explanation later.

Inspector Williams—It was false, then.

O'Connor and Goff Dispute.

Then occurred one of the most significant scenes that has happend since the committee began its hearings. Senator O'Connor suddenly manifested a deep sympathy for Inspector Williams, and assumed the rôle of protector, with the result that he and Mr. Goff indulged for about ten minutes in a brisk personal dispute as to the right of the Recorder-elect to demand such an answer as he wanted from the witness.

"This is not necessarily a question of fact," said Senator O'Connor.

"The law," said Mr. Goff, "infers it."

"No, no," said Senator O'Connor.

"Why, of course it does," insisted Mr. Goff.

"It's a presumption that it is a question of fact," said Senator Lexow.

"It's a presumption," said Senator O'Connor, "but the witness is not to be held to it."

"I beg to disagree with you," said Mr. Goff, "and the law disagrees with you. In a court of law he would not be allowed to make an explanation."

"I don't believe it's so," said Senator O'Connor.

"You know, Senator," said Mr. Goff, "that the law says that a man must swear positively or on information or belief."

"But if the jury is willing to accept his explanation, it is all right," said Senator O'Connor.

"The late Judge James T. Brady," said Mr. Goff, "used to say that there were two things God Almighty could not do. One was that He could not make two hills without making a hollow, and the other was that He could not tell what a petit jury would do."

Williams's Memory Refreshed.

Senator O'Connor subsided and Mr. Goff turned his attention again to Inspector Williams.

Q.—You swore so this morning? A.—That was my belief this morning.

Q.—What is your belief now? A.—There was only one panel house that I heard of.

Q.—Where was it? A.—In Wooster Street, on the east side, the second door below Grand Street.

Q.—What about the one behind the old St. Nicholas Hotel? A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—There were three panel houses behind the St. Nicholas Hotel. A.—I don't know.

Q.—Sergt. Groo knew. A.—He might have.

Q.—Did he ever communicate with you about the panel houses? A.—No. He was a witness once.

Q.—When? A.—In a case of an alleged panel house.

Q.—How that word "alleged" sticks to you! Groo swears that there were panel houses in the precinct. Did he swear to what was true or untrue? A.—He said afterward that he didn't tell the truth.

Q.—You, as the Captain, didn't know? A.—I knew about one.

Q.—There might have been two, or three, or four? A.—Possibly.

Q.—There might have been six? A.—Do you know what a panel house is?

Rebuked by Mr. Goff.

Q.—Inspector, I said to you yesterday that it would be more becoming in you to act as a witness and not attempt to be jocose. I'm not asking you as to my knowledge. Do you remember a classification of the houses of ill fame in your precinct? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember an order to have them classified? A.—No.

Q.—Groo swears they were divided into three classes—panel houses, houses of ill fame, and houses of assignation. A.—They have always been so classified.

Q.—Groo swears that in the 83 houses in your precinct there were 346 inmates. A.—That's a fair proportion.

Q.—Groo was asked by the Committee on Crime of this State if such houses were suppressed, and he said in only one block, when the Board of Education complained? A.—That was the block in Greene Street, between Bleecker and Prince.

Robberies in Panel Houses.

Q.—You swore this morning that there were no robberies in panel houses? A.—Only in the one I mentioned.

Q.—Groo swore that complaints were made of robberies in panel houses. Did he tell the truth? A.—He may have.

Q.—He swears he did tell the truth? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Gross swore that he reported them to you verbally and in writing, and he produced duplicates. He swore he complained of a robbery at 79 Greene Street. A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he swear to the truth? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you any impression about it? A.—No. I was tried on that.

Q.—Yes, and one Commissioner wrote an opinion that you were incompetent and ought to be dismissed. A.—Three others did not.

Q.—Two others did not. The vote was a tie. If you knew so much this morning, why does your memory fail? A.—Because I thought I was right.

Q.—Are you like Napoleon, that you can think on one subject and talk on another? A.—Don't ring in ancient history on me like you did on the doctor.

Q.—Can you give a correct answer to anything? A.—I'll answer as near as I can.

More Lapses of Memory.

Q.—Groo testified that robbed men were brought before you, and you conversed with them, and you sent men in plain clothes to arrest the women. Do you remember that? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember that the men were sent to another part of the precinct frequented by the women who patronized the panel houses? A.—No.

Q.—Here's the record of a man who complained of being robbed at 143 Mercer Street. Do you remember him? A.—No.

Q.—Another, five days later, was robbed in the same place. A.—The case was reported to Groo.

Q.—And here's a third case in the same house. A.—Groo testified that he reported it to me. I was in Philadelphia that night.

Q.—Here are four specific cases in three weeks in that house? A.—Groo admitted in my trial that he was wrong.

Q.—What is your knowledge of the facts? A.—I have none.

Q.—Groo said that Terwilliger and Capt. Williams had business together late Saturday nights. Do you remember what that important business was? A.—I lived in the station house then. It was my only home.

Paying "Infernal Revenue."

Q.—Do you remember the woman who openly and loudly complained of having to pay "infernal revenue" to the police? A.—No.

Q.—Groo said she was threatened with arrest if she did not pay, and have you no knowledge of that? A.—No.

Q.—You have risen to be Inspector on your record? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yet these things could exist without your knowledge? A.—I couldn't tell. It only requires two rooms for a panel house. I can't anticipate crime.

Q.—But your duty is to find it out? A.—Yes.

Q.—And if you didn't you were incompetent for your place? A.—No.

Q.—That is your judgment, Inspector? A.—That is my judgment, and the judgment of the public.

Q.—Do you remember an association of citizens in the Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts, organized to protect themselves from such house? A.—Against disorderly houses?

Q.—And robberies? A.—No.

Q.—Organized to protect themselves because the police did not protect them? A.—No.

Q.—For what object then? A.—Against disorderly houses. They claimed they were injuring the public schools.

Schubert Lied, He Says.

Inspector Williams then declared that the testimony of a former witness, Schubert, that he arrested Schubert and his wife and niece, Jan. 29, 1875, without cause, was false. He said the records showed that eleven others were arrested with the Schuberts, and that Schubert and his wife were indicted, but were never tried. Schubert, the Inspector declared, was afterward sent to prison for bigamy on complaint of his wife.

He produced a police station blotter to support his statement. Mr. Goff told him he was all wrong about Schubert's arrest for bigamy; that he had reference to the wrong man.

Immunity for Schmittberger.

Inspector Williams also said he was right when he said Wednesday that Capt. Schmittberger had been promised immunity from prosecution for his confession, and he read an interview quoting Lawyer Howe to that effect.

"Don't you know," said Senator Lexow, "that no person can be prosecuted after giving testimony before this committee? That is the law."

Inspector Williams was then excused for the day, in order that Louis S. Street might tell of a strange financial transaction with Anthony Comstock, agent for the Society for the Suppression of Vice. In substance, his story was as follows:

Anthony Comstock Accused.

"Two indictments were found against me in June, 1889 for sending green-goods circulars through the mails. One was found by the Federal Grand Jury and one by the county Grand Jury. I had nothing to do with the green-goods circulars.

"Edward Bechthold hired part of my printing plant at 76 Beekman Street in April, 1889, agreeing to pay me $50 a month rental. On the 23d of May Anthony Comstock arrested me for sending green-goods circulars. Comstock told me that if I would tell him the name of the guilty man he would see that I got off with only fifteen months in prison. If I refused he would send me up for five years. I determined then not to tell the man's name, and I refused. I was held at the Tombs in $5,000 bail.

"The next day Bechthold met my wife at my lawyer's office, and gave her $5,000 to bail me out, but warned her that Comstock would immediately rearrest me. He told her to let me stay in jail, and he would see Comstock himself, and could fix it with Comstock for $1,500, to quash the Federal indictment. The next morning Bechthold called again at the lawyer's office and asked for the return of the money.

Alleged "Donation" to Comstock.

"On the lawyer's advice, my wife returned it. The following day my bail was reduced to $3,000, and Bechthold told my wife he had paid Comstock $1,500 as a 'donation' to the society. I was to be tried on the State charge, but on advice of my lawyer I fled to Europe and forfeited my bail.

"I afterward returned to New-York and stated my case at the District Attorney's office. Central Office Detectives Phil Reilly and Von Gerichten were then sent after Bechthold, but they didn't catch him. I then called on Comstock with my brother Robert, and told Comstock it would be worth $1,000 to me to have the indictment quashed. Comstock said he would get it dismissed, and I said I would see him later.

"I called again and told Comstock I would give him $1,000. He said: 'You will be giving it to me as a donation to the society, and not as a bribe.'

Another "Donation."

"In August I paid Comstock $1,000, and in September the indictment was dismissed. I had to borrow $300 from my brother. I swear before God and men I gave Comstock $1,000."

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—You were not connected with the society? A.—No.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You never gave any money to the society before or since? A.—No.

Q.—You purchased Comstock's influence to get the indictment dismissed for $1,000. The "donation" was a mere subterfuge? A.—Yes.

Q.—You wouldn't have contributed 10 cents? A.—No. I bought my liberty.

Senator Lexow—How is this within the scope of our inquiry?

Mr. Goff—Very properly. Here is Comstock's affidavit against Louis S. Street, and on Sept. 29, 1890, the District Attorney moves that, in the interest of public justice, the indictment be dismissed.

Senator Bradley—Who was the District Attorney?

Mr. Goff—Col. Fellows.

Arrested Again by Comstock.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Was that the last of that indictment? A

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE THIRD PUSEY VOLUME

THE LIFE OF EDWARD BOUVERIE PUSEY, D D., Canon of Christ Church; Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford. By Henry Parry Liddon, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D. Edited and prepared for publication by the Rev. J. O. Johnston, M. A., and the Rev. Robert J. Wilson, D. D. Vol. III. 1845-1858. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50

This third volume carries the biography of Dr. Pusey through a period of twelve or thirteen years from the secession of Dr. Newman to the trial of Bishop Forbes, a period to which Dr. Liddon used to refer as "the struggle," and which Dean Church characterizes as "almost more important than the history of the movement itself." The authorities of the Church during this time were slowly brought to the belief that the ground on which the tractarians stood was solid. That there were Romanizing tendencies in their position was obvious from the course which Dr. Newman and others followed in their secession to the Roman communion; but Dr. Pusey, without making any distinct declaration against Rome, maintained that the tractarians stood squarely within the Anglican formularies, and that the movement was a reform in that it reasserted those principles of primitive Catholicism which the Church of England was then so largely overlooking. It was a return to the true Catholic tradition of primitive doctrine and practice.

The readers of this volume will be surprised at the interest which these doctrinal controversies possess, an interest due no doubt in some degree to the clear and beautiful style of Dr. Liddon and those associated with him in the preparation of the work, but chiefly due to the great characters that are moving in the narrative. There is an absorbing interest in the personality and the intellectual life of such men as Pusey, Keble, Wilberforce, and Gladstone, and that interest depends only slightly upon the subject about which, at any given time, their activities happen to centre.

In the period at which this volume opens, an incidental feature of the Oxford movement of considerable importance was the revival of the Anglican sisterhoods. Dr. Pusey was profoundly influenced by the opinions of the Fathers as to the single life, especially the opinions of St. Augustine and St. Jerome, who laid such stress on it, whether in the case of men or women, when consecrated to the service of God. The Puritan feeling had set strongly in the opposite direction, and the Evangelical revival had, in this respect at least, kept close to Puritan traditions.

Dr. Pusey thought sisterhoods desirable in themselves, as tending to foster a higher tone in the Church, as giving holy employment to many who yearn for something to do and as directing zeal which would otherwise often go off in some irregular way or even go over to Rome. The founding of such orders was a delicate enterprise. Unsympathetic critics found abundant fault with it, and the novelty of the distinctive dress of the sisters filled the minds even of some sensible people with apprehension. A beginning was made, however, in a very quiet and unobtrusive way in a small house of modest appointments, situated in Village Park West, near Regent's Park, and quite in contrast with the spacious buildings and beautiful chapels of the sisterhoods to-day.

The enterprise was generously supported by laymen, who, however, regarded it quite differently from Dr. Pusey; for to them it was more an attempt to relieve the misery and ignorance of the great towns than to restore the consecrated single life. The occupation of the sisters was visiting the poor and the sick at their own houses, visiting hospitals, workhouses, or prisons, feeding, clothing, and instructing destitute children, giving shelter to distressed women of good character, and assisting in the burial of the dead.

The growing strength of Dr. Pusey's position and the spread of his influence in the Church is well shown in the reception given to his famous sermon in February, 1846, after his enforced silence of two years. He had been suspended from preaching in the university pulpit in 1843, for his sermon on the Eucharist, in which he had used freely the language of the fathers, and in which certain passages were thought to convey the idea of some carnal and corporal presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist.

This condemnation had been without a hearing, and in other respects was pronounced by Dr. Pusey in a public protest, both "unstatutable" and "unjust."

When the two years of his suspension were drawing to a close, his reappearance in the university pulpit was looked forward to with eager anticipation. The feeling on the part of those in authority was not more favorable to the tractarians than it had been two years earlier. Dr. Wilberforce, the new Bishop of Oxford, was not in sympathy with the movement, and his correspondence with Dr. Pusey on the occasion of his election was such as to suggest a very watchful spirit and a very firm hand. He entertained the highest estimates of Pusey's learning and ability, as well as of his personal character. "I could sit at his feet," he says, "but then I see that he is, if I understand God's word aright, most dark as to many parts of Christ's blessed Gospel." The fact is, Pusey was a student, thoroughly at home in the world of books and in the atmosphere of the cloister, while the Bishop used to say of himself: "God has set me to deal not with books, but with men."

The question uppermost at this juncture in the minds of all who were interested in the situation was whether Pusey would reiterate the statements of his condemned sermon. His friends deprecated the renewal of the controversy, yet with Dr. Pusey as the foremost among those who represented the Oxford movement, a controversy was probable, whatever the topic of his discourse. He preached, not on the Eucharist, but on "the power of the keys," or "the entire absolution of the penitent." The cathedral was packed, and the audience listened with rapt attention for an hour and a half to the clear, ringing tones of his voice.

No university sermon in the present century probably has produced so profound an effect. He restated the doctrine of his condemned sermon, and, as may be inferred from the subject of this discourse, took a position on the subject of priestly absolution quite as unwelcome to the latitudinarian members of the university as had been the doctrine of the Eucharistic presence.

It was, however, a triumph for Pusey. No summons came from the Vice Chancellor, and those who would gladly have silenced him were content with harmless criticism. The sermon was one "to be lamented," they thought, "but not to be complained of." To this criticism, especially to an attack from Dr. Jeune, master of Pembroke College, he made reply in a sermon on Advent Sunday, which was, however, mainly personal and devotional rather than polemic, and gave evidence of the spiritual struggle through which Dr. Pusey was himself passing. Indeed, this whole narrative has an exquisite interest imparted to it by the simple manner in which the personality of the main character is exhibited from point to point.

The preparation of a sermon, for example, was with him as serious a business as writing a book. It was generally two or three months on the stocks, and when delivered represented usually no more than a small portion of the results of the laborious studies which had preceded it.

Pusey's struggles of this period were the struggles of a devout penitent. He adopted Dr. Keble as his spiritual father, and made confession to him at stated intervals. While he did not treat the practice of private confession as an absolute duty obligatory upon any one, his own searching self-examination and sensitive conscience made it for him a duty which he could not shun, and afforded him a relief of which he gladly availed himself. All his misfortunes—the death of his wife, of his daughter, his suspension, &c.—seemed to him to be punishments for his own sins. He adopted penitential rules for the regulation of his daily life, rules which indicate not only a severe vigilance upon his acts, but an attitude of extreme self-condemnation and contrition; as to wear hair-cloth by day unless ill; to use a hard seat by day and a hard bed by night; not to wear gloves or protect his hands; to travel as poorly as possible; to eat his food slowly and penitentially; to mortify curiosity; to walk with eyes cast down, associating himself mentally with the publican; not to look at beauty of nature without inward confession of unworthiness; to drink cold water at dinner as only fit to be where there is not a drop "to cool this flame," &c.

We can scarcely understand, and still less admire, such asceticism; but the bluntness of our spiritual sensibilities should not lead us either to regard the self-abhorrence of saintly men as unreal, or to interpret it as a confession of gross acts of wickedness. Such estimates of sin spring from extreme sensitiveness of conscience and nearness to God.

Dr. Pusey's life at this period was one of great isolation. The Church of St. Savior's, at Leeds, which was on his part a tribute of penitence, became a hot-bed of Romanizing tendencies, especially under the ministrations of the Rev. Richard Ward and the Rev. R. G. MacMullen. There were two series of secessions to Rome, and the matter led to a painful breach between Pusey and his dear friend, Dr. Hook. Not only that, but he became the object of a widespread suspicion. He was regarded as "tainted," and "wandered about as an ecclesiastical Cain, with the Vice-Chancellor's mark on his forehead, and an Exeter Hall anathema on his head."

Pusey might, no doubt, have prevented such misunderstanding, or at least have lightened the burden of suspicion under which he lived, if he had been willing to speak out frankly and squarely against Rome. He did speak out against the innovations of the Roman system; but his love for the Fathers and his constant appeal to the primitive doctrine and practice of the Church brought him into apparent harmony with the Romanists. In reality Pusey was between two fires. He could not allay the suspicions of one set of friends without forfeiting the sympathy of others, into whose difficulties he must enter in order to hold them loyal to the Church of England.

When appealed to by Mr. Gladstone to make some explicit public statement against the Roman Church, he replied: "If I did say anything publicly about the Church of Rome it would be that no good can come of this general declamation against it, without owning what is good and great in it."

It is interesting to note, by the way, Dr. Pusey's intimacy with Mr. Gladstone in these first years of the latter's great career. The rising minister, after the dissolution of Parliament in 1847, became a candidate for re-election to represent the University of Oxford, and was supported by the High Church party with great warmth. He was elected, and Dr. Pusey was very glad of it; but a question soon arose which brought them into serious collision. This was a motion for the removal of the civil and political disabilities of her Majesty's Jewish subjects. Mr. Gladstone felt it to be his duty to support the motion, which led Dr. Pusey to make a very spirited protest. He regarded the measure as anti-Christian. It was in his reply to this protest that Mr. Gladstone made the notable remark, "That any man in any country can in this age of the world give full effect to Christian principles in the work of government is, alas! very far beyond my belief."

It will not be possible here to follow out in detail the doctrinal controversies of this period. At times they became almost bitterly personal, and in all such cases the profound sincerity of Dr. Pusey, his saintly purity of life, and serenity of temper give him the better showing. He was again inhibited from preaching by Bishop Wilberforce; he became the subject of gossip, which almost amounted to a scandal, in connection with the sisterhood at Village Park, but through good report and evil report he quietly moved forward to the acknowledged leadership in a movement which restored Catholic principles to the Anglican communion.

The letters of Dr. Pusey and others add greatly to the interest of the work, and throw much light on points hitherto but imperfectly understood. This third volume is embellished with fine portraits of Dr. Keble and the Rev. Charles Marriott, a view of the large study at Christ Church, and a fac-simile of one of Dr. Pusey's letters.

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN

THE POEMS OF WILLIAM DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN. Edited, with a Memoir and Notes, by William C. Ward. 2 vols. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 per vol.

This is a most attractive edition of the poems of one whose very name is said to have carried "a perfume in the mention." William Drummond of Hawthornden was born in 1585 and died in 1649. His name is practically unknown except to students of literary history, yet the mere fact that after this lapse of time a complete and carefully-edited collection of his poems is published in handsome style goes to indicate that there is something of substance in his work. Drummond was, indeed, a type of the highest culture of his time, a man deeply versed in letters, a scholar, and an active worker. He was one of Shakespeare's younger contemporaries, was a friend of Ben Jonson, and was in general in touch with the leading minds of his time. He was a man of distinctly literary habits—gentle, studious and retiring. His poems are the products of a serious, pure, and healthy mind, not inflamed with the fire of divine inspiration, but elevated, ennobled, and incited by constant contemplation of nature and humanity.

In editing his works, Mr. Ward has, according to his own statement, "kept two objects especially in view: To trace the particulars of Drummond's indebtedness to other poets, and to illustrate the philosophical side of his character as it is exhibited in his writings." Students of Drummond's writings have conceded that he was influenced by the Italian poets, especially by Petrarch and Guarini. Mr. Ward has not contented himself with the acceptance of glittering generalities on this subject. He has industriously searched for the resemblances, and has found fifty poems or parts of poems by Italians either imitated or paraphrased by Drummond. It appears from these researches that Drummond is most greatly indebted to Marino. Mr. Ward has also been at especial pains to trace the influence of Sidney upon the poet of Hawthornden. The editor has also made a special study of the author's Platonism.

These editorial labors of Mr. Ward add greatly to the value of the new edition. The results will be received with gratitude by students of literature in general, and by admirers of Drummond in particular. As for the poems themselves, it may be said that in these days of metrical small beer they were well worth reprinting. They do, indeed, lack the technical beauty that modern polish imparts to verse; but they have a grave, sweet charm that will commend them to every reader of reflective habit. They have some of the hall marks of their time, and bits of sixteenth century affectation crop out occasionally. But the thought is clear and dignified, and the spiritual attitude of the man is always fine and strong. The sonnets have, indeed, a Petrachian savor, but this is certainly not to their disadvantage. The long poems are notable for their sustained elevation of feeling; but this, indeed, seems to have been a salient characteristic of the man. On the whole, it is beyond dispute that Drummond is entitled to an honorable place among those poets who stand a little below the immortals.

IRISH FOLK-LORE TALES

HERO TALES OF IRELAND. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

True Keltic tales have a cachet of their own. The folk-lorist will point out ad infinitum resemblances in stories found in divers parts of the world, and will deduce from that that the general drift of them indicates the worship of a moon god or of a sun deity or a water divinity. Mr. Curtin believes that many of the North American tales have something to do with the creation myth. Imaginative folk-lorists present all kinds of ingenious constructions. Such stories as Mr. Curtin has so industriously collected do at least give some idea of what was the kind of man and his belief in Ireland long before Christianity.

A conspicuous element in these hero tales is one which is more or less Keltic. That is an exaggeration of the incidents. Might we call it "the bounce" of them? One storyteller in the common tale, when he branches off, (the main trunk having springing from it many boughs,) invariably tries to keep in advance of the first narrator in impossibilities. To use a term derived from poker, the last man always goes "one better." For instance, the hero in "The Black Thief" is to be put into a pot of boiling oil by the giant. The giant is about cooking him in the sizzling oil, when he says: "You are pretty near death, aren't you?" "Yes, indeed," replied the Black Thief, "but I was once much nearer death than this." "Then tell me the story," says the giant, quite interested, "and if you were nearer death than you are now, I will not put you to pot." Then the Black Thief tells his marvelous whopper, and the giant is duly impressed, and so the hero does not go to pot. Then follow three more branch stories of a similar character.

The first story, which is a delightful one, we will, for briefness, call, "Elin Gow." It is about a marvelous cow, with a butter-producing potentiality which far surpasses our present imaginings as to the bovine breed. To possess Elin Gow and to have limitless butter furnishes the action in the story. This, perhaps, shows how far back there must have been domestic animals in Ireland or in Western Europe.

There are certain phrases which are always recurring in these stories. When the heroes carouse they invariably divide the night into three parts. "The first for eating and drinking, the second for telling tales and singing songs, the third for sleep and sound rest." As to the cow, what a fine touch, descriptive of her milking capacity, is the one with which this tale concludes! Once a woman caught Elin Gow and took her to the riverside and milked her into a sieve. "She milked a long time. At last the cow saw the river white with milk; then she raised her leg, gave the woman a kick in the forehead, and killed her." That is, indeed, a grand hyperbole.

For real, downright fighting there never were such combats as the Celtic heroes indulged in. Young Conal fought the Yellow King, and they had a bout which lasted seven days and seven nights "without food, drink, or rest." Then Conal, having with one swoop of his sword lopped off his adversary's head, won the King's daughter. But it was natural that Conal should be weary after such a long scrimmage, so he went to sleep, with his head in the lap of his new wife. Then the King of the World caught him and slung Conal "five miles high," and the champion, who was asleep all the time, when he fell to earth, let out "three waves of blood from his mouth." Though Conal was slightly battered he was not much the worse for this lofty slinging.

There is savagery unadulterated in many of these stories. Primitive man was brutal when his passions were roused, and cruel, and these inherent animal instincts have not been eradicated to-day. The American Indian has them. In "Saudan Og and Young Conal," Conal has the High King in his power, he says, "Cut this man at the breast bone, take out his heart with his liver, and give them as food to my hound whelp." Such an expression might have been voiced in the Aztec period. It sounds as if it were early Mexican.

Mr. Curtin is happy in his phraseology and choice in the selection of words. They have the local coloration. Heroes play games, and there are forfeits. The Irish story teller calls a forfeit a "sentence." When a hero suffers extreme pain he does not howl, but he "screeches," and once a champion screeches so loud and shrill that the babes unborn hear it and "turn." Maybe some latter day words are introduced, but they may be of far distant origin. When the demon cats try to eat up the Black Thief they finally turn on one another, being of the true Kilkenny type, and then twelve on each side "were stretched"—that is, killed.

It does give a highly poetic idea of man's ride on a swift horse when the story-teller says: "Mounted on a white steed Saudan Og rode away, overtaking the wind before him, but the wind behind him could not overtake him." In the "Cotter's Son and Half Slim Champion" there is another giant tussle. They were "like two bulls of great growth." As they fought over the ground "they made the softest places become the hardest, and the hardest places softest; they brought spring wells up through dry slate rocks, and great tufts of green rushes through their own shoestrings." And as to the cuts and thrusts, why, "the wounds that they made on each other were so great that little birds flew through them, and men of small growth could crawl through on their hands and knees."

Your able and confirmed folk-lorist might disdain such real fine phrasing and grandiloquent ideas as may be found in Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's stories, but the casual reader, not a specialist, will be delighted with the many strange beauties found in this collection. If you want a giant you want a whacking big one. If it is to be a wee, wee dwarf you require the very smallest atom of manikin. Maybe to trace out the sources of the story is time wasted, but you will find, if you care for it, as good a roc—that is, a huge bird—in "Saudan Og," as flaps his gigantic wings in the veritable "Sindbad the Sailor."

MR. LATHROP'S NEW BOOK

A STORY OF COURAGE: Annals of the Georgetown Convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. From the manuscript records by George Parsons Lathrop and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

With commendable religious zeal, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop present an elaborate description of that excellent convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Georgetown. Founded toward the close of the last century, it has always been famed for the piety of its sisterhoods, the good work, religious and educational, carried out there. Contrasts, with a queer literary effect, are occasionally shown in the volume. The frugal dinner of the sisters is described; on certain occasions "a little molasses" being trickled on the bread at the sisters' repasts. The authors write: "The gulf is great between the refectory and a pink lunch, that very sloppy freak of a too often sloppy fashion." Where "Sister Stannie lies forever sleeping, the most indifferent man would feel reverence, but we hardly care to learn that "she was one of the most piquant as well as most devout and remarkable of all their religions." The juxtaposition of "piquant" and "devout" is unfortunate. We do not understand what is meant by a sentence like this: "How virtuous the roguishness of a nun can be." Sister Stannie was cured once of disease by a miracle, and Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop tell us that at Georgetown convent there have been "several miracles." A large portion of the volume is devoted to the life of St. Francis De Sales, who is the tutelary patron of the Georgetown convent. In a vision this saint planned early in the seventeenth century the founding of this establishment at the close of the eighteenth century.

At the conclusion of this interesting volume there is a chronological table, which shows important events in American history as happening on the dates of the Feast of the Visitation. The idea supposably entertained by the printing of this table is to explain that the feasts of the Church, the Visitation, and the Immaculate Conception have a particular and direct influence on the march of American history. To Mr. and Mrs. Lathop it is cause and effect, and probably there are some millions of people who believe that. Thank God, that in the United States every man and woman can worship as he or she pleases, and who would gainsay that sublime faith which makes these sisters in their Georgetown convent the best, the most devoted of women?

ESSAYS BY AGNES REPPLIER

IN THE DOZY HOURS And Other Papers. By Agnes Repplier. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

It may not happen that the majority are lured to sleep by the reading of a book, We are rather inclined to believe that it is a habit fostered and indulged in by certain people, who may not be literary, who have never read Montaigne or Howell's letters. Those suffering from insomnia sometimes court slumber by following Buckland's advice, which was not to read comparative zoology or theology, but to devour onions. It may be by association of ideas that a particular book with a certain binding having sent you asleep on one occasion, will do it again. Doctors will tell people who do not sleep to wind up their watches just before going to bed, and that monotonous act will help to produce slumber.

Nevertheless, there are books, entertaining ones, those you know by heart, as does Miss Repplier her Charles Lanb—that do lull you to sleep. It is according to your reading, how many books answer a magically soothing process. But how the rugged George Borrow could make his reader do aught than be staring awake we can hardly see. Of course Peacock is too clever to act as an opiate. But Pepys is indeed the great, the blessed soporific. It may be, after all, a question of mental idiosyncrasy.

Miss Repplier's "Novelist's Table" is a succulent topic, and neatly handled. Scott was superb with his venison pasties. What a magnificent feast that was where the partakers of it were Richard and the jolly clerk of Copmanhurst. Did ever any one introduce a meal more happily than Sir Walter Scott? Oh, what a pasty that must have been the two bolted and washed down with a huge flagon of wine—why, to-day it makes one hungry and long for a flake of the crust, and how savory must have been Mr. Vincent Crummles's "hot beefsteak pudding and potatoes," and what a gush of gravy! If one could have only sniffed that crumb of cheese in one of Lamb's favorite books.

There is much sentimental nonsense about the treatment of children, and in her nice way Miss Repplier laughs at it. The mother says to Johnnie, who is in the railroad car, "Johnnie, stop putting your head out of the window." Some ecstatic "bachelor-woman" who has never had a Johnnie, big or little, melts into tears over Johnnie's harsh treatment. There was a soft mother, and when her Bobbie would stick his head out of the car window she pleasantly directed his attention to something on the floor of the car or on the seat opposite. Presently Bobbie forgot all that, and again stuck his head out of the window, and on a train rushing by in the opposite direction was another little boy, Billy, who had his head out just at the same time—and—fortunately it was only a severe contusion which was brought about. Now, had Bobbie's tender mamma given her boy a good whack and just rammed him down into his seat, an ugly bruise on the forehead and a loss of his curls would not have happened. "I know what is best for my child," is always a good maxim, and parents should resent childless people bothering about what is none of their concern. Parents nowadays ought to find champions, and in an amusing way Miss Repplier stands up for them.

Perfectly conscious of what is a woman's position, Miss Repplier, in her "Aut Caesar aut nihil," presents to us sex limitations and the nonsense of women's claims—"Be a little less self-conscious and a little more sincere." The advanced woman is eaten up with self-inflation. Believing she has made a step in advance—which she has not she preens her feathers. It is "the little papers" who prattle about woman's progress. "We are," writes the author, "eating our vanity with small and ignoble triumphs." It is that self-satisfaction which spoils a woman, as it does a man. That was a happy idea of Charles Lamb when he wrote, "I gain nothing by being with myself. We encourage one another in mediocrity." It is "the encouraging one another in mediocrity" which Miss Repplier wisely disparages in the so-called advanced or advancing sisterhood.

"Reviewers and Reviews," "Dialogues," "The Passing of the Essay," "Especially the Pastel," are all clever papers. We ask with Miss Repplier, what is a printed pastel? You can give a bit of stuff in a shop window any fancy name you please, and ticket that on a card, and it may be calico after all.

Cut His Throat While Insane.

William Colson, fifty-seven years old, a weaver, committed suicide yesterday at 209 West Twenty-seventh Street, by cutting his throat with a razor. His family think he was insane.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Waco, Texas, Dec. 27.—Several buildings in the heart of the city burned last night. Neumagen & Marx, notions; T. J. Smith, gentlemen's furnishing goods, and Miller's wall paper store, are the principal losers. Several small stores were badly damaged. The buildings are owned by A. J. Stone. The total loss is about $50,000, with three-quarters insurance.

Salem, Mass., Dec. 27.—The morocco shop of Cass Brothers, on Pope's Court, burned this afternoon, with all its contents. The building was owned by Michael Looney. The loss will be about $4,000 on the building, $10,000 on machinery, and from $5,000 to $8,000 on stock; partially covered by insurance.

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 27.—The residence of John Beatty, "The Bungalow," four miles west of Asheville, was burned to the ground last night. It was the house in which Henry C. Ives died. The loss is $11,000; insured for $7,000. Mr. Beatty and family left yesterday for Florida.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The building of the Pioneer Paper Stock Company, on Desplaines Street, near Polk, with its contents, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is $40,000. William Cahill was hurt by falling bricks.

Thedford, Ontario, Dec. 27.—Fire to-day destroyed Calvert's roller flour mill and two dwellings. Loss, $15,000; insured.

Anderson, Ind., Dec. 27.—The passenger station of the Big Four road burned; loss, $20,000.

Winsted, Conn., Dec. 27.—The Beardsley House was damaged $10,000 by fire.

LAND BOARD IS ENJOINED

Effective Opposition to a Railway Extension in the Adirondacks.

STATE LANDS MUST BE PROTECTED

The Delaware and Hudson's Proposed Road to Long Lake—Forestry Commission Votes to Allow the Extension.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Like the State Board of Canvassers of 1891, which thwarted the will of the people by accepting the Mylod return from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, the members of the State Land Board were enjoined to-day from taking action on a certain matter. Justice Williams, sitting in chambers in Watertown, granted an order restraining the State officers from acting upon the application of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for permission to cross State lands in Essex County, in the proposed extension of the Adirondack Railroad from North Creek to Long Lake.

When the new Constitution goes into effect, on Jan. 1, no more grants of State lands within the lines of the forest preserve can be made. State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, who has represented the petitioners in the Board of State Officers, had failed in his efforts to get a favorable report from the committee of the Land Board to which the matter was referred, and Attorney General Hancock, as a minority member, had made an adverse report, holding that the board could not grant the application.

Mr. Colvin stated that at the hearing of the sub-committee there was not a dissenting voice, and that the committee was to have met last night to formulate a report. He did not, however, tell that ex-Senator Warner Miller and ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh and other prominent Adirondack lumbermen were on hand. As an individual, State Treasurer Colvin told of the good results which would accrue from the extension of this railroad which would open up a beautiful country. Then, as a member of the Land Board, he moved the adoption of a resolution that the application be granted. The reason for desiring the grant made at this time, he said, was to protect the railroad company in the event of the matter being carried into the courts, and to leave it in a position to go on and build the road after the law points were settled.

The injunction, which was secured by Henry W. Boyer, owner of lands along the proposed extension, knocked Mr. Colvin from his bearings, and it was some little time before he recovered. Then he moved to lay his resolution upon the table until afternoon. When the board reassembled Lieut. Gov. Sheehan presided. He came in on a belated train, leaving Secretary of State Palmer, the only absent member, and making the board a tie on the matter. The members favoring the grant were Speaker Malby, Treasurer Colvin, and State Engineer Adams, opposing Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Controller Roberts, and Attorney General Hancock.

The afternoon session was very largely attended, among the prominent persons present being Warner Miller, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, ex-Senator John Foley, David McClure, the father of the clause in the new Constitution to preserve the forests; Daniel G. Griffin, supposed to represent the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, and Lewis E. Carr, representing the Delaware and Hudson Company. There was an effort made to have the Attorney General, representing both the State board and the railroad company, take action to have the injunction dissolved, but it failed. Technical flaws were picked in the injunction, and the State officers were told by Counselor Carr that it was not only defective, but inoperative as well. He offered to go before some court and ask for its dissolution.

Mr. McClure strongly opposed this on the ground that the State officers had the means within their power to take any action necessary. Finally, Mr. Malby moved that the Attorney General be requested to make application to dissolve the injunction. This was seconded by Mr. Colvin. The vote resulted in a tie: Yeas—Treasurer Colvin, Speaker Malby, Attorney General Hancock; Nays—Controller Roberts, State Engineer Adams, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. Then Mr. Sheehan moved to postpone action until next Tuesday. Mr. Colvin amended by making it Saturday, and then Monday. The latter proposition was adopted unanimously. By this time Secretary of State Palmer will be home from Columbus, Ohio. He is opposed to the grant.

Warner Miller made a strong argument for the grant. He said that the objections were purely sentimental, not parctical. The road would make the impenetrable wilderness open to the masses, he said, and then asked: "What good are the beauties of nature if they cannot be reached?" Then he continued by saying that the road would not only bring out the beauties, but would be beneficial in bringing out the products for manufacture. "Of course, some rich men in New-York and elsewhere would be glad to keep this beautiful park closed," said Mr. Miller. "They would be satisfied to have it continue for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the many. By the new Constitution the State indirectly proposes to confiscate the property of the private citizens within the border of the Adirondack Park. The plan is to make their land valueless and prevent the owners from getting the value of their products. Had the people known that the Constitution contained this provision to rob the residents of their property, it would have been voted down. The land of private parties in the park preserve will depreciate from $10 to 10 cents an acre." Mr. Miller said he did not believe that this board would allow its action to be influenced by a rival railroad. This grant would allow the poor invalid, the children, and the women to get into the great wilderness and enjoy its beauties. Henry G. Burleigh and A. C. Hall, two lumbermen, followed Mr. Miller in a like strain.

David McClure made a strong argument in opposition to the grant. He said that the spirit evinced by the people on this subject was emphatic. These people now urging this grant were not about the convention halls while the matter was being considered. They evinced no such concern for the poor people then as they do now. They do not now come here in the interest of the people, but to open up Warner Miller's land, and that solely. The present Adirondack road has been so prosperous that it has been foreclosed three times, and has made no extension in twenty years. The new road now proposed is to cost at the rate of $80,000 a mile in places. It will take more than passenger travel to pay for this, to say nothing of the running expenses. The Adirondacks must be preserved. The people have so decreed. The waters of this great fountain must be preserved for domestic purposes of the masses. Some day New-York City will have to reach way up to this great forest for her drinking water. This is one of the principal reasons why the forests must be protected.

When it became known a few days since how the Land Board stood on the application for a grant over the Essex County lands the Forest Commission was polled, and a meeting of that body was called for to-day. On Dec. 4, the last meeting of the Forest Commission, application was made by the railroad company for permission to enter upon these lands in Essex County, and build a track along the Upper Hudson River. The petition was received by the board, but no action was taken. It was at that time thought that the only provision under which a grant could be made by the Forest Commission was under Chapter 332, Laws of 1893, providing for the creation of the Adirondack Park, and placing it under the custody of the Forest Commission. This law made it permissible for the Forest Commission to sell lands by advertising for thirty days in two papers in the county in which the desired land is situated for sealed proposals for the purchase, the land to go to the highest bidder.

It was thought that the application to the Forest Commission had died, but interest in it was revived a few days ago, and this evening three members of the Board of Forest Commissioners met and granted the application petitioned for by the Delaware and Hudson Company, and recommended that the State Board of Land Commissioners approve their action. They are: William R. Weed of Potsdam, Samuel J. Tilden of Columbia, and Clarkson C. Schuyler of Plattsburg. The absent members of the board were Francis E. Babcock of Hornellsville, and Nathan Straus of New-York. The members did not care to discuss their action.

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ANOTHER RESIGNATION CALLED FOR

Commissioner Linson Will Retire to Private Life Jan. 2.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The following correspondence between Governor-elect Morton and John J. Linson, who is one of the three Commissioners of Statutory Revision, explains itself:

Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, Dec. 22.

John J. Linson:

Dear Sir: May I ask if it would be quite agreeable to you to tender your resignation as one of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision, to take effect upon the appointment of your successor. I am sure you appreciate the reasons which induce me to make the inquiry, and remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. P. MORTON.

Mr. Linson replied as follows:

Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1895.

Dear Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as Commissioner of Statutory Revision, this resignation to take effect on the appointment of my successor. With great respect, your servant, JOHN J. LINSON.

Mr. Linson dated his letter Jan. 2 because Mr. Morton will be a private citizen until then, and the tender of the resignation to a private citizen would have no effect.

DEMOCRATIC CLERKS RE-ELECTED

The Two Reform Democrats Voted Against Their Republican Friends.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday selected the clerk and the assistant clerk who are to serve the board for 1895-6. Next year the board will be Republican. The two clerks elected are Democrats.

The present board consists of fifteen Republicans, fifteen Democrats, and two Reform Democrats. The latter are Fischer of the Eighth Ward and Bennett of the Thirty-first Ward. They have always voted with the Republicans, but yesterday they took their Republican colleagues by surprise and voted with the Democrats.

Mr. Dike moved that the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors be held Monday, Jan. 7, 1895, and Mr. Conly of the Second Ward offered an amendment that Thomas F. Farrell be appointed clerk of this board for the term of two years.

Mr. Ackerman said he was surprised to see men who had posed as reformers, and were elected by Republican votes, ready to vote with the ring Democrats to retain Democrats in office. It was extraordinary as the Democrats were wiped out at the last election.

Mr. Fischer said: "I suppose Superintendent Ackerman referred to me."

"Make no mistake; you are the man," shouted Mr. Ackerman.

"He is a man who is in sympathy with patronage grabbing," said Mr. Fischer, "but I believe in civil service, and I believe that these men, by their excellent work and ability, are entitled to re-election. I do not believe in patronage grabbing."

"At the Republican caucus you got your share," said Mr. Ackerman.

"I fought to retain the scrub women, whom you all voted to discharge," retorted Mr. Fischer.

Mr. Linninken said he was opposed to civil service, because he had lost his job when a change of administration took place, and for that reason he believed the Democrats should now be discharged.

A vote resulted in 17 to 15 in favor of the appointment of Thomas F. Carroll.

Mr. Shaw of the Ninth Ward then offered a resolution appointing Matthew T. Dowden assistant clerk, and this was also carried by 17 to 15. A motion to reconsider the votes in both instances was lost. This was done in order to prevent the next board reconsidering the question.

Judge Russell's New Assignment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Gov. Flower has designated Justice Leslie W. Russell to hold a Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer in Utica from and after Jan. 21, 1895, in the place of Pardon C. Williams, who has been designated to hold an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer in New-York City next month.

Printer Dies in a Restaurant.

Theodore J. Allen, sixty-five years old, a printer, who had lived for years at 287 West Houson Street, went into the restaurant 380 Hudson Street early last evening and ordered his supper. Before the order was served the man fell back in his chair and died, probably of heart disease.

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the cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for

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HENRY FRANCISCO'S DOUBLE LIFE

Story of His Career as Told in Depositions by His First Wife.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The story of the double life of the late Harry Francisco of this city, who was married at Charlton, N. Y., in 1862, is told in the depositions filed with a bill in the Superior Court here by his lawful widow, Jennie Carlton Francisco, to recover a dower interest in $50,000 worth of real estate left by her husband, who committed suicide at his home here two years ago while he was living with another woman unknown to his wife.

It is not known positively if he committed bigamy. Six years ago, according to the deposition, after visiting his wife in New-York, whom he had not seen for six years, and telling her he would soon have a home for her, Francisco met in Cincinnati the wife of Dr. W. G. Holcomb, a prominent dentist of that city. Dr. Holcomb discovered the intimacy between his wife Alice and Francisco, a decree of divorce was granted, and Alice says she was married to Francisco, who told her his wife was dead. They came to live here, and Francisco made a fortune in the real estate business. The hidden facts were learned by his son-in-law, Hary A. Groesbeck, said to be a wealthy member of the New-York Stock Exchange, who came here after Francisco's suicide.

The alleged second wife soon married Albert L. Periolat of this city. Francisco deserted his wife in 1882 at South Norfolk, Conn., where he conducted the Mahakemo Hotel.

CARED FOR THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN

Turned Out of Their Home and Their Father a Drunkard.

Agent King of the Gerry society yesterday asked Justice Taintor, in the Harlem Police Court, to commit four destitute children to the care of some home, where they would receive proper nourishment and treatment. The little ones were Maggie McGarry, eleven years old, and her sisters, Nellie and Grace, nine and six years respectively, and her eight-year-old brother Henry.

The children were found in the apartments formerly occupied by their parents. The flat was almost destitute of furnishings. They got their meals from charitable neighbors, but yesterday they were to be dispossessed.

Their father was a janitor, and provided for his family till his wife died, ten months ago, when he began drinking heavily. Wednesday night he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The children were sent to the Society for Befriending Children.

AN APPARITION SAID HIS AUNT WAS ILL

He Walked Through the Snow Half Clad and Found His Aunt Dying.

DERBY, Conn., Dec. 27.—John Connors, a wealthy citizen, left home at 11 o'clock last night clad only in his underclothes, and walked seven miles through a foot of snow in a blinding storm to the home of his uncle, Michael McEnerney, in Orange, where he was found to-day by a searching party. He is in a critical condition.

Connors said an apparition appeared as he was retiring, and told him his aunt, Mrs. McEnerney, was ill, and he left for her house immediately. One hour before he left his home Mrs. McEnerney had a severe stroke of paralysis and is fatally ill. Connors is subject to temporary aberration of the mind.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Francis J. Clayton.

The R

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Lectures	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	6	New Publications	5
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Pianos	7
Court Assignments	14	Proposals	7
Dancing	7	Public Notices	14
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	15
Dividends	13	Savings Banks	13
Financial	13	Situations Wanted	10
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Help Wanted	10	Teachers	7
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Instruction	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Claudian.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—2:00—The Messiah.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—My Partner.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Fiams.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HARVARD SCHOOL, 578 5th Av—3:30—Chess Tournament.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Heimath.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Faust.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—London Assurance.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Column.
Arrivals from Europe	15	5
At the Hotels	8	3
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	6
Marine Intelligence	10	4
New State Corporations	15	5
Obituary Record	3	7
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	3
Social World	10	3
Telegraphic Brevities	15	2
Theatrical Gossip	14	4
United Service	14	5
Washington Weather Forecast.	6	6

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Havoc of the Storm.
Bond Syndicate Ended.
Accused of Gigantic Forgeries.
Inspector Williams's Admissions.
Changes in the Post Office.
Page 3
Adirondack Railroading Opposed.
Page 5
China Engages Foster as Counsel.
Good Bill, Springer Says.
Big Fire in Buffalo.
Papal Courtesy to Americans.
More Earthquakes in Sicily.
Death of the Last King of Naples.
Page 6
Brooklyn's Third Synod.
Page 7
Harvard Leads at Chess.
Page 8
A Boycott Enjoined.
Shortage in Kings County Treasury.
Investigated by the Freeholders.
Services of Christmas Song.
Page 9
Budget for 1895 Nearly Completed.
Progress Toward Rapid Transit.
In Memory of Patriots.
The Hudson River Bridge.
Ready to Harvest the Ice.
May Be an Important Capture.
Page 10
Students of Philology.
Married on $4 a Week.
Page 13
Stealing for Twenty Years.
Reprimanded by Gen. Miles.
Page 14
Two Dromios in Court.
Canadian Ministry in Doubt.
Page 15
News of the Railroads.
Big Sale of Broadway Realty.
Page 16
Reforms for the City.
Economic Problems Discussed.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	22	28	3:30 P. M.	34	26
6 A. M.	21	30	6 P. M.	38	18
9 A. M.	34	31	9 P. M.	35	13
12 M.	34	33	12 P. M.	37	10

Average temperature yesterday.....24
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....31⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34 1-5
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder, North Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE HEAD OF THE TREASURY.

Probably when the bill somewhat hastily drafted by Mr. Carlisle was submitted to the Banking and Currency Committee, neither the Secretary nor any of the committee foresaw the effect it might have on the market price of bonds. It was pointed out, indeed, by gentlemen who appeared before the committee that if the national banks were compelled to take back their bonds deposited as security for their notes by the 1st day of next July, it would have a depressing effect upon the value of all United States bonds, and this argument was so far effective that before the adjournment last week for the holidays, Mr. Springer introduced a substitute for the original bill which omitted the compulsory provision as to the withdrawal of bonds by the national banks. It was somewhat of a surprise yesterday when an announcement was made at the offices of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons to the following effect:

"The action of the United States Treasury on currency questions having stopped progress in the sale of bonds for the account of the 5 per cent. bond syndicate, and the period of thirty days mentioned in the notice of Nov. 26 having expired, the syndicate is dissolved."

Practically, the meaning of this announcement, as generally understood, is that the members of the syndicate, having agreed that for thirty days from the 26th of November they would hold at an agreed figure the bonds which they had taken, and that figure being now higher than the market rate, they have resumed their right to sell at discretion. Unquestionably there have been elements in the situation that have influenced the price of bonds other than the currency bill proposed by Mr. Carlisle, such as the increased export of gold, the consequent drain on the reserve of the Treasury, and the logical inference that another loan might become necessary before a great while. The President has declared his purpose to strengthen the gold reserve by borrowing on 5 per cent. bonds whenever requisite, and to do so in time to prevent any loss of confidence in the credit of the Government. Such action was reasonably to be expected as the reserve became impaired, and the expectation could not fail to have some effect on the price of bonds.

At the same time, there is no doubt that the syndicate is justified in referring to "the action of the United States Treasury on currency questions" as having, in part at least, "stopped progress in the sale of bonds" of the last issue. We are forced very reluctantly to admit that the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter has not been such as to inspire confidence in his full understanding of the situation, or in his capacity to deal with it. He has rushed in where more experienced and more careful men would have proceeded very cautiously. His original bill, with its really amazing proposition to wipe out the national bank system in some of its vital features within a few months of the passage of the bill, was excessively rash and gratuitously disturbing. This is plainly conceded in the promptness with which that feature has been dropped. But that feature is far from being the only one in which the Secretary's impetuous and confident temper in matters of the greatest complexity and difficulty has been manifested. The proposition to upset at a blow the principle of reserves against deposits—a principle which, whatever its abstract merits may be, has been firmly planted in the mind of the business community, and has come to be regarded as one of the strongest safeguards of the national banks—was almost equally venturesome. And the whole scheme of State bank notes, neither wholly within nor without Federal control, involving great indirect responsibility and conferring no corresponding powers, introducing a perfectly new element in the currency, and utterly lacking any complete and available provision for security—this scheme was still another instance of the Secretary's temerity.

As we have already pointed out, the plan of the Secretary is very much modified in the substitute proposed by Mr. Springer, but this forces us to remark that the legislative handling of this matter has been as unwise and inept as the financial conception of the Secretary. Mr. Carlisle is not an experienced financier, but he is a Congressional veteran. Yet it does not seem to have occurred to him that any measure at once difficult and important, on which there is great difference of opinion in Congress, cannot be railroaded through Congress. It would seem to have been the dictate of common prudence that at every stage such a measure should secure definite support, in order that it might be strengthened for subsequent stages. Exactly the opposite of this has been the procedure of the Secretary and his Chairman of the Banking Committee. The bill was thrown into the House without the approval of a majority of the committee, and after three days' debate the Chairman, still without the approval of the committee, throws after it a substitute, which practically effaces the original bill and yet which, in itself, has no more parliamentary precedence than any other proposition submitted by any other member.

If Mr. Carlisle is not a competent financial adviser, and is no longer a skillful and successful Congressional manager, it would not be improper or imprudent for the President to consider in what way the Secretary is of value to the Administration, and, further, whether it would not be feasible with advantage to replace him with some one who has at least the first, and possibly both, of these desirable qualifications.

THE REPEALED SUGAR BOUNTY.

The season during which sugar is manufactured at the beet sugar mills is now almost ended, and we find in certain Republican journals whose devotion to the most extreme McKinleyism is notorious many articles and letters urging that the bounty of 2 cents a pound should be restored. It is noticeable, however, that whenever these journals publish statistical reports concerning the industry it is quite clearly shown that it can be carried on profitably without a bounty. "A well-posted person," says The Merchants' Review, "informs The Nebraska Trade Journal that there is a good profit in the beet sugar business of Nebraska as it is at present organized, and that there is not the least danger of its being abandoned. He says that unusual profits have been made this year." But the bounty was not paid on this year's crop.

The Secretary of the Norfolk Beet Sugar Company, which operates two large factories in Nebraska and one in California, publishes a long statement in a Denver newspaper, showing how easy and profitable is the production of the raw material:

"The beet is able to withstand drought better than any other crop. It withstands frosts and heavy rains or hail better than any other crop produced, and is less wearing on the soil. It is a crop unattended by speculation, and before the seed is planted the farmer makes his contract with the factories. A farmer can support his entire family on ten or twelve acres of land, and even in this year of drought in Nebraska the yield was fifteen to twenty tons per acre. The price paid is $5 a ton. * * * Land around Norfolk [Nebraska] has quadrupled in value in the last three years. At Chino, Cal., land which was practically unsalable at $10 or $15 an acre has recently been sold at public auction for $150 and $225 an acre."

But the writer of this statement longs for the bounty and indulges in the customary rant about the wicked new tariff and the almost supernatural perfection of the McKinley plan.

In The Chicago Inter Ocean we find a long account of the operations of a beet sugar factory at Lehi, Utah. The price paid to farmers this year is $5 per ton, and the yield "runs from eight to thirty tons per acre." Only a little land has been "fertilized artificially," and it is the opinion of the manager of the factory that "the crop may be grown continuously from five to eight years without rotation." The yield on one plot of four acres has been from twenty-eight to thirty tons per acre for four years in succession. Planting and cultivating are done by machinery, and in harvesting the greater part of the work is done by boys. The profits of the wheat grower and the grower of sugar beets are thus compared:

"Cost of producing acre of beets, ten tons, $25; selling price, $50; profit per acre, $25. If the farmer does his own work the actual outlay would not exceed $4, leaving net return of $46 per acre.

"Cost of producing one acre of wheat, twenty bushels, $7; selling price, $10; profit per acre, $3. If the farmer does his own work the actual outlay will amount to $2, leaving a net return of $8 per acre."

And then it is urged, of course, that the wheat grower and the cotton grower and all other inhabitants of the United States should cheerfully yield up every year a portion of their substance to be paid to the grower of sugar beets at the rate of 2 cents a pound as bounty on the sugar produced. Nothing but "the teaching of the demagogue and free-trade theorists," we are told, has caused the payment of this bounty to be discontinued. We notice, however, that the factory at Lehi is soon to be enlarged.

The Inter Ocean, in an editorial article suggested by this account, draws a bright picture of the blessings this country would enjoy if the entire quantity of sugar consumed by our people should be produced in the United States under the stimulus of such a bounty. We have heard about this before. The advocates of the bounty plan always say that if the people would keep on paying this subsidy the quantity of sugar produced would, some time or other, be sufficient to supply the country's demand. But they do not say anything about the cost of such a policy or the justice of requiring all the inhabitants of the United States to pay an enormous sum every year to the growers of sugar beets and sugar cane. If we assume that the continued payment of a bounty of 2 cents a pound would eventually cause the production of our entire supply, how large would the tax be?

Taking the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893, as one in which the conditions were normal, we may estimate the consumption of sugar in this country to be about 4,500,000,000 pounds per annum. The bounty for such a quantity would be $90,000,000. We are asked not only to hold that it would be just to exact this great sum from all the people in order that it might be paid, in cash, to the growers of sugar beets and sugar cane, but also to believe that the people would submit cheerfully to such a tax for this purpose.

It was shown some months ago that the bounty had become equivalent to the payment of an average of $57 per acre per annum to the cane growers of Louisiana. This sum was received in cash from the National Treasury, into which it had been paid in the form of taxes by the wheat growers, cotton growers, and the people generally. We do not believe it is just thus to tax the whole people for the benefit and enrichment of a small number or class. It is absurd to say that the people could be induced to pay an annual bounty of $90,000,000 to domestic growers of sugar beets and sugar cane. We believe that if a proposition to resume the payment of the McKinley bounty of about $12,000,000 should be submitted to the people now, standing by itself, not one man in ten would vote for it. We have not heard that the growers of wheat and cotton whose products have been selling at the lowest prices on record (averaging less, we think, than $10 per acre) are anxious to be taxed for the payment of a cash bonus of $57 per acre to the sugar planters.

CONCERNING THE PATENT OFFICE.

Some months after the beginning of the Government's suit against the Bell Telephone Company for the annulment of the Berliner patent there were introduced in Congress several bills or resolutions providing for an official investigation of the Patent Office. These were duly referred to the Committees on Patents, and we recall the fact that in a communication to one or both of these committees Attorney General Olney advised that no investigation should be undertaken, because such an inquiry would, he thought, interfere with the prosecution of the Berliner suit. Therefore the bills were laid aside.

The Berliner suit has now been prosecuted to a conclusion, and an investigation of the Patent Office cannot now interfere with the progress of it. The decision of the Circuit Court is additional evidence that the Patent Office should be overhauled. We have directed attention to four important telephone patents that were issued after the beginning of this suit, and the applications for all of them had been hung up in the Patent Office for sixteen years! The objection raised by Mr. Olney last year no longer has any force, and we presume he would not oppose an investigation now.

The allegations in the bill filed by the Government in this Berliner suit, supplemented by the decision of the court, are an indictment of the gravest nature. We do not know that any executive department or any prominent bureau of a department has ever been more sharply and seriously accused by the Government itself, acting through the Department of Justice, except in the case of the Contract Bureau of the Post Office Department when the star-route frauds were taken into court. There should be a thorough official inquiry.

LIGHT ON RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

The report of Chief Engineer Parsons, with Mr. A. Fteley and Mr. Theodore Cooper as consulting engineers, is an enlightening document, but it has one grave fault—it comes some years too late. This report puts rapid-transit construction for the first time upon solid ground. For the first time the problem is treated as one of engineering, pure and simple, to be wrought out to a satisfactory solution by men of eminence in that profession before the lay Commissioners can properly begin their work.

The fault we have imputed to this report is not, we hasten to say, one for which its authors are in the least degree responsible. Up to the present time the City of New-York has been most unfortunate in its Rapid-Transit Commissioners. The new Commissioners begin at this late day a task which their predecessors should long since have achieved; but it is notorious that some of the members of former commissions did not want the city to have any system of rapid transit that would become a rival of existing lines, while others were, for political and other reasons, not faithful servants of the city. The delay has been vexatious and wasteful of the time and comfort of the city's people. Now, at length, when the decisive vote in favor of constructing a rapid-transit system with the city's credit makes it dangerous for any public officer to obstruct the accomplishment of the people's will, and when new Rapid-Transit Commissioners of adequate abilities, in whom the people have confidence, have charge of the matter, there is a hopeful prospect of actual progress.

The report of the engineers that we printed yesterday morning makes it plain, we take it, that the commission will abandon Lower Broadway as one of the routes. It appears that the former Commissioners were sufficiently advised of the obstructions underlying Broadway. the obstructions underlying Broadway. As the present report describes their nature, they must evidently be considered decisive against the use of that thoroughfare.

Fortunately, the opening up of Elm Street will furnish a rapid-transit route which is at once practicable and convenient—scarcely less convenient than Broadway itself. The work of construction, whether by open cut or tunnneling, can be carried on in this street with an insignificant disturbance of traffic and travel, and it can be done naturally and readily in connection with the widening and improvement of that street.

The appearance the other day of legions of lawyers before Judge Patterson in connection with the appointment of the Elm Street Commissioners indicated not so much the opposition of the abutting owners to the proposed improvement as their intention to protect their rights by insisting on prompt payment for the property taken. Their rights in this respect are doubtless susceptible of proof and should be respected. These Elm Street property owners, however, will behave very strangely and against their own interest if they oppose the widening and opening of the street. It is an improvement that the city has too long neglected. Elm Street traverses a quarter of the city that is lifeless and inert. Although only a few hundred feet distant from the city's busiest thoroughfare, Elm Street has the appearance of a street in a city of the dead. Its buildings are for the most part old, dilapidated, and profitless. The returns of this property, either to private owners or to the Assessors, are not what they should be in a city like New-York. The opening and widening of the street will be in itself an important betterment of the city, and will afford an opportunity for the construction of a rapid-transit route under the best possible conditions and in the straightest practicable line from the Post Office to Union Square, Broadway being, as it now appears, excluded.

The arrival of the engineers' report concurrently with the coming of a snowstorm which afflicts the city's lines of transportation with varying severity, from a complete breakdown on some routes to obstruction, delays, and infrequent trips on the cable roads and the elevated railroads themselves, is a fortunate coincidence. The storm sharpens the public demand for adequate rapid transit, and the news from the council room of the Commissioners gives assurance that progress is being made toward the satisfaction of that demand.

THE SULTAN DEFIANT.

The Sultan has thrown down the gauntlet to the Christian nations of the world. By his recall of Abdullah Pasha, the one Turk who could be relied upon to give a fair report, and by his appointment on the commission of two men already well known for their ridiculously incorrect and unjust action in a somewhat similar case, he has made it perfectly evident that he is determined to fight it out on the line of deception of the powers and of oppression of his people. It is quite in keeping with this that he should persist in his refusal to allow Consul Jewett to accompany the commission. His position means simply that he proposes to govern his empire just exactly as he pleases. "Treaties, conventions, do not go here," any more than justice or humanity.

It remains to be seen whether the gauntlet will be taken up. If the English and Russian Governments submit to the insult, they will receive, as they deserve, the contempt of their own people, as well as of the rest of the civilized world. There are, however, indications that they have made up their minds to act, and act in such a way that the Eastern question, so far at least as the Turk is concerned, will be settled forever, and that in conjunction with France they are going to make it impossible for Sultan, Pasha, or Sheikh to fling defiance in their face any longer. The popular feeling in England is intense, and there is an increasing tide of indignation that the Government has so long allowed the Berlin treaty, and especially the Cyprus Convention, to remain inoperative, and the people are demanding on every hand that the Sultan either fulfill his pledges or be driven from his throne.

It is significant that this new outburst of the Eastern question should be coincident with the coming to the throne of Russia of a Czar who is evidently much under the influence of the Prince of Wales. The Prince has been popularly supposed to be very little but a figurehead, convenient for state occasions, as the opening of an exhibition, the unveiling of a monument, &c., but of no very practical use. This is a mistake. In more than one instance he has shown marked skill in the management of men, and especially in bringing together those whose interests have been so diverse as to make them mutually hostile. It is well known that he is a man of peace, believes very firmly that there is room enough in the world for England, Russia, and France to develop their best resources and powers, and exerts every possible influence to secure cordial cooperation between them. His presence at Livadia and his close relations with Nicholas are looked upon as an augury for a cessation of the mutually hostile attitude of the past years. Should this prove to be correct, and we believe that it is, the coming year will in all probability see great changes in Asia.

These three powers practically control the politics of their Continent, and they have only to come to an agreement in order to accomplish pretty much what they like. There are many indications that the jingoism of the past century is becoming less popular with them all, and that they are realizing that the thing to be done now is to develop what they have. The time has gone by when gilding the dome of a Madeleine will quiet the lower and middle classes. In order to meet Socialism, Anarchism, and Nihilism successfully at home, it is being recognized as essential that there be peace abroad. Peace is impossible with the continued presence of such a fever spot as the Turkish Empire. It must be cured. Internal remedies will be tried first. If they fail there will be resort to the knife. If the Sultan persists in his course, it is not only probable, but measurably certain, that the days of Ottoman rule are numbered.

What is America's opportunity and duty? for opportunity is duty. Very plainly to instruct Consul Jewett to report on the general condition of the country. For that he should visit every part of it. Not merely Sassoun, where there has been massacre, but Moosh and Bitlis, where innocent men by the score are in prisons so foul that we would not put our swine in them. He should go, too, to Beylan, where recently a fire which consumed only Armenian houses has been charged upon Armenians, and their leading men have been placed in prison. Let him tell what he knows of places in his own vicinity, Yozzat, Cesarea, Angora. We do not forget that it was due to reports by an American Consul, Eugene Schuyler, that Bulgaria won her independence. His words were believed because an American had no possible interest in anything but the truth. So it will be with Mr. Jewett. Whether he goes with the commission or not is of comparatively little importance. If they do not want his company, he can very well, perhaps better, go alone.

Whoever got out an injunction restraining the State Land Board from leasing or selling any more lands within the limits of the Adirondack preserve rendered an important public service. After New Year's Day the Constitution will prevent such grants, and, accordingly, the persons and corporations that desired such grants have been planning to get them before that date, whereupon they would be able to turn upon the authorities with the plea of "vested interests." This is the pretty scheme that the citizens who have applied for injunctions seem to have succeeded in frustrating. Everything seems to have been prepared for putting the scheme into execution, including the minds of the Land Commissioners. But the issue of an injunction gave a publicity to the proceeding which must have been most offensive to everybody interested and that rendered it very difficult, if not absolutely impossible, of execution. In any case, there seems to be a very ample basis laid for an investigation.

THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE

The effect of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission's inspections for the detection and destruction of tuberculous cows is seen at the Boston yards in the improved quality of the animals received there from drovers. The inspections at the two yards (Brighton and Watertown) revealed for the first two weeks, as we have shown heretofore, a tuberculous proportion of about 12 per cent. Recently, however, the drovers have exercised more care in the selection of cattle designed for these markets. In the week ending on Dec. 20 the number tested at Brighton was 190, of which 12 were condemned; and at Watertown only 2 out of 111 were found to be consumptive, the proportion having fallen in one place to 6 per cent. and in the other to less than 2 per cent.

Twenty condemned cows were killed by the commission on Ward's Wharf, a few days ago, in the presence of several physicians, medical students, and other interested persons. Ten of these animals belonged to a herd which had been highly prized by the owner, and with them was a costly imported Jersey bull. The owner was present, and he remarked that the examination of the carcasses showed that the animals most thoroughly diseased were those which he had believed (before the application of the tuberculin test) to be free from any disease whatever. He had set aside one young cow, intending that she should supply milk and butter for use in his family, because he was so confident that she was in good condition. The autopsy proved that this cow was the worst of the lot. This owner had asked the commission to subject his herd to the test, and he did not regret his action. He was glad to rid his stables of such dangerous sources of infection.

The commission's inspection of the 613 cattle on the Island of Nantucket was made at a cost of $982. Only four animals were condemned.

* * *

In Buffalo a few days ago an Alderman named Smither defeated temporarily a resolution appropriating a small sum ($2,700) for the preliminary work in the establishment of an antitoxine laboratory and for creating in connection with the Health Department the two offices of bacteriologist and assistant bacteriologist. He opposed the appropriation on the ground of economy; and the newspapers of the city have given him some unenviable notoriety. There are about 400 cases of diphtheria in Buffalo every year. The city should have a laboratory at which bacteriological diagnoses can be made for the use of physicians, and in connection with it there should be provision for the production of antitoxine.

* * *

The system of inspection and diagnosis for cases supposed to be diphtheritic which was first established in this city will be copied by the Health Department of Milwaukee. The test tubes will be kept at several stations in different parts of the city, and the bacteriological examinations will be made at the department's laboratory. It is announced that the department will also be able to supply antitoxine, but as the serum which it intends to furnish is produced elsewhere its quality will be tested by experiment—a wise precaution, unless the fluid comes directly from the laboratories used by Behring, Aronson, or Roux.

* * *

An institute for the production and distribution of the serum antitoxine in Eastern France is soon to be established. The preparations for the production of the remedy in Amsterdam are being made by Prof. Forster. In Spain several horses have been inoculated at the Municipal Laboratory in Barcelona under the direction of Dr. Jaime Ferrán, who, it may be recalled, was the originator of a method of inoculation for the prevention of cholera during the great epidemic of that disease in Spain several years ago. At that time Dr. Ferrán inoculated thousands of Spaniards. We do not understand, however, that his method was regarded as effective.

STOP EXPERIMENTS

Stick to Gold Coin and National Bank Notes—A Sound Currency.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In our monetary system we may well follow the advice of St. Paul to "prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good."

We have proved nearly all things: State bank issues, Government issues, silver certificates, gold coin, silver coin, and national bank notes, and but two of them have stood the proof—gold coin and national bank notes.

As the most important of all qualities in money is stability of purchasing power, and next to that confidence in such stability, why go on with further experiments?

The national bank note, having behind it security equal to the coin itself, as the bonds deposited will bring gold on the market at any time, is the best paper currency ever issued.

It has the complete confidence of the people, and if a bank fails its issues remain as good as if it were still solvent.

The cry for more money is simple folly, as any man who has that which is really valuable to give for it can get money now just as easily as if the volume of currency were doubled.

The cry comes largely from those who, unwilling to save for themselves, want to share the savings of others.

Speculators join in the clamor, because they hope it will enable them to gain something for nothing.

There is plenty of currency for all legitimate business.

All sensible business men agree now that the dangerous element in our currency is the greenback; therefore let it be eliminated by funding it into 3 or 3½ per cent. bonds, and so remove the danger and extend the basis for national bank circulation.

Give the national banks the right to issue the full face value of the bonds deposited, and while the bonds are held as security for notes, withhold one-half of 1 per cent. of the interest upon them.

The additional interest paid by the Government will be a very small price for safety and for getting the Treasury practically out of the banking business.

When people need loans on good collateral, for which they are willing to pay reasonable interest, the banks will be quite ready to accommodate them.

The restriction upon them in the way of reserve for deposits might properly be abolished, as it is no part of the business of the Government to protect their depositors.

The bank officials should be quite capable of judging what the interests of their customers require.

With these perfectly safe modifications of our present system, confidence will be fully restored and business enterprises resumed.

Foreign capitalists will understand that there is no longer any danger of our falling over the silver precipice, and will be glad to return to us much of the capital lately withdrawn to our disadvantage.

W.

EXHIBITION OF MR. INNESS'S PICTURES

Parke Godwin's Address on the Artist's Career and Success.

The galleries of the American Fine Art Society were well filled last evening when the first view of the collection of paintings by the late George Inness was given. The paintings were hung in the three large rooms.

An orchestra furnished music from 8 o'clock until 9, when Parke Godwin made an address.

Mr. Godwin spoke in the north gallery to 400 or 500 people. His address was mainly eulogistic of Mr. Inness, and, although he talked for three-quarters of an hour, the interest of his listeners never flagged.

Mr. Godwin was frequently applauded when he made very eloquent tributes to the genius of the great painter. He told of the many adversities Mr. Inness had been subjected to, and compared him to other great painters, who had triumphed over hardships early in their careers.

"But adversities are not always hindrances," said Mr. Godwin. "Let us look for an instance to the flowers of the field—the yellow violet and the lily, which are nurtured amid innumerable difficultics, and yet which are among the fairest of flowers. The English primrose is an example. It is the most delicate, and yet, perhaps, frailly beautiful, of all flowers, and yet, as the poet says, it is

"'Nursed in the whirling storms,
And cradled in the winds.'"

Then he referred to the hardships and triumphs of Turner, Keats, and Burns.

"Inness," Mr. Godwin said, "was met at the beginning of his career by a dire want of educational opportunities and also by want of an audience. At the outset he was hindered, for art received no recognition or encouragement in this country at that time. When I came here sixty years ago there were only two Academies of Design in the country—one here and one in Philadelphia. There were no students' leagues or other art societies. You scarcely know the public's indifference to the fine arts in those times. What Inness received to aid him in his life profession he received only in the studio of a genial Frenchman, Durand. Inness had to work his way against the greatest odds.

"In his early days artists in this country said that his familiarity with foreign painters would injure his originality and detract somewhat from the freshness of a purely American painter. They might as well have said that a man of letters should not read books."

The speaker went on to compare George Inness to foreign painters, showing that although possibly he had been influenced slightly by the styles of many of them he stood alone and original. Mr. Godwin spoke of the likeness of Inness's foliage to that of certain French painters, and compared his manner of depicting woodlands to that of Rousseau. In closing Mr. Godwin said:

"You could take two or three of the pictures from these walls, show them to any expert critic, asking him by whom they were painted, and be sure of this answer: 'They would be known from among hundreds. No one but George Inness could have painted them.'

"Joshua Reynolds, when complimented on one of his famous paintings, said: 'There are eight or ten pictures on that one canvas.' And yet I am told that one of the sheets of canvas in this gallery contains twenty-six pictures. The secret of George Inness's success was that he was never satisfied. He ever strove for something above, beyond, and better."

After Mr. Godwin's address the guests examined the paintings and listened to music by the orchestra until 11 o'clock.

ST. JOHNLAND SOCIETY MEETING

Organization's Home Reported in Excellent Condition—New Officers.

The Society of St. Johnland held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the Grand Central Station. President, the Rev. H. Mottet, D. D., presided.

The home of the society at King's Park, L. I., at which aged men in destitute circumstances and friendless children are provided for, according to Secretary Banks's report, was in excellent condition.

The following officers were elected: President—The Rev. Dr. H. Mottet; Vice President—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Secretary—F. S. Bangs; Treasurer—Francis M. Bacon; Trustees—Bishop H. C. Potter, William A. Smith, Anson W. Hard, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, John A. McKim, George Blagden, John H. Hewson, the Rev. Dr. H. Mottet, Joseph Park, Bache McE. Whitlock, W. W. Sherman, Edward C. Sampson, F. S. Bangs, Dr. Fred Hyde, James McLean, F. M. Bacon, Theodore Thomas, Roswell Eldredge, H. McK. Twombly, Gustav H. Schwab, William H. Butterworth, John B. Pine; Executive Committee—The Rev. Dr. Mottet, Secretary Bangs, Treasurer Bacon, John A. McKim, John H. Hewson, George Blagden, James McLean; Committee on Trust Fund—B. McE. Whitlock, Secretary Bangs, John B. Pine; Finance Committee—Anson W. Hard, Treasurer Bacon, Theodore Thomas, Superintendent and Assistant Treasurer N. O. Halsted.

The Cat an Acrobat.

The momentous question, Why do cats always fall on their feet? has been asked and answered by the French Academy of Sciences, after many experiments and much instantaneous photographing of cats in the air. M. Maurice Levy gave a mathematical demonstration that the cat can, by certain movements of its body, turn around in the air without any external assistance. His theorem is: "A natural system can pivot on and by itself if certain of its points have, in comparison with others, such a degree of liberty as to describe curves without hampering the movement of the other points of the system."

That has a fine air of science; but we confess we find more comfort in the gymnast who writes to the Temps: "Just as an acrobat," he says, "turns a somersault in the air, by pressing his chin on his breast, and his knees on his thorax, thus making his centre of gravity pass from one

CHINA ENGAGES COUNSEL

John W. Foster Is to Assist the Peace Plenipotentiaries.

INEVITABLE DELAY IN SETTLEMENT

Selected Adviser Acceptable to Japan, and Will Be at His Mission in a Month—New-Chwang Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—This important announcement was made to the United Press to-night by ex-Secretary of State J. W. Foster:

"Mr. John W. Foster has been requested by the Chinese Government to go to Japan and meet the Plenipotentiaries of the former Government to aid them in their negotiations for peace. He has accepted the invitation, and expects to leave Washington within a day or two, sailing from Vancouver for Yokohama on Jan. 7, unless informed of a delay in the departure of the Plenipotentiaries.

"The Japanese Government has been advised of the appointment, and its Minister in this city has expressed his satisfaction with it. Mr. Foster desires to have it understood that he goes to Japan purely in a private capacity, as an adviser of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. He has no authority to represent or speak for the Government of the United States."

Mr. Foster said, when pressed for further information, that beyond the statement made, he had nothing to impart to the press. Mr. Yen Shing Ho, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, was shown the statement of ex-Secretary Foster, but the diplomatic Secretary refrained from expressing an opinion on the subject. When a reporter called at the Japanese Legation it was announced that all the members who talked English were spending the evening out.

In official circles where the announcement became known it was taken to mean that from now until the peace negotiations are formally begun there would be a complete suspension of all hostilities between the armies of Japan and China, each army, so to speak, resting on its arms awaiting the result of the conference of the plenipotentiaries.

The fact that Mr. Foster's appointment was submitted to the Japanese Government and approved by it indicates that peace overtures, as exclusively announced in the United Press at the time, were begun simultaneously with Mr. Foster's selection as the adviser of the Chinese Government.

The announcement that the "Japanese Minister here" approves the appointment is recognized in diplomatic circles to mean that the Minister expresses the opinion of his Government at home, and that the matter has been the subject of cable correspondence.

Mr. Foster has had an extended diplomatic career. He was Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, he represented the United States at the Court of Spain, and was one of counsel of the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration at Paris.

The immediate effect of Mr. Foster's appointment will be to delay the beginning of the peace negotiations.

State Department officials had been confident, from Minister Denby's dispatches, that the Chinese representatives Chin Yen Huan and Shao were already on their way to Japan, and it was their understanding that the formalities for peace would be concluded as rapidly as possible with due respect to Oriental deliberateness, the preliminaries having been practically arranged in advance through the good offices of Ministers Dun and Denby.

Mr. Foster's mission, however, is taken as an indication that the Chinese expect to gain more favorable terms from Japan than have hitherto been considered at all probable. Until to-day no one had doubted that Japan's ultimate terms had been made definitely known to China, and that China, powerless to effect any further resistance to Japan's arms, had fully consented to accept the ultimatum without delay. As Mr. Foster does not intend to sail before a week, and as the voyage across the Pacific will consume two weeks more, nearly a month must elapse before the peace negotiations are fairly inaugurated.

Nothing new concerning the Japanese-Chinese situation has been received in Washington within the last few days, and it is therefore presumed, in official circles, that the appointment of peace Ambassadors by China has changed the perturbed condition of affairs to one of comparative quiet.

It is generally believed that the peace negotiations will result happily, but, nevertheless, each side is viewing the other with some suspicion. Recent advices contain the information that China has sent a large contingent of soldiers and several small war vessels to the Island of Formosa, which the Japanese Government has been urged to claim as part of the indemnity to be given by China, and it is likewise true that the Japanese armies on Chinese territory have not shown any signs of retrogression in their brilliant record since the peace Ambassadors have been named.

Matters may be placed on a different basis, however, when the negotiations are actually begun, and it is likely that one of the first things the Commissioners will do will be the announcement of an agreement for the declaration of an armistice pending a formal settlement. Japan's Commissioners in the peace proceedings have not yet been named.

The cruiser Machias left Malta this morning for Port Said on her way to China. The Detroit is expected to leave Naples in a day or two with the intention of joining the Machias in the Suez Canal and continuing in her company as far as Hongkong. Yokohama is 9,000 miles from Malta, by the course the Machias will steer.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to the Central News says that the Chinese Army under Gen. Sung, having been defeated at Kung-Wa-Sei, retreated to New-Chwang. There they were joined by the troops under command of Gen. Ma, and the combined force retreated to Tien-Chon-Ta, the town of New-Chwang being completely evacuated.

The Chinese troops at Tas-Han-Lien are spreading their front and increasing the number of their banners in order to make the greatest possible display of strength. Japanese cavalry scouts report that 3,000 Chinese from King-Chow have reached Tas-Han-Lien.

The native officials at Shanghai and Ningpo are in a state of panic, fearing a Japanese invasion.

Chang-Chi-Tung, the new Viceroy of Nanking, is inspecting the forts on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and Commissioner Moorehead is sending new European drill instructors to the Yang-Tse Kiang forts under the Viceroy's direction.

The Times correspondent in Kobe says that Tsukuba Kan, with a body of marines, has dispersed the Tonghak rebels in Chollado, Corea. The Japanese have dispersed also 6,000 Tonghaks in the province of Hwang-Haido.

The Central News correspondent in Pekin says that Liu-Kun-Yi, ex-Viceroy of Nankin, has arrived at the capital, and is expected to relieve Li-Hung-Chang in the Department of Civil Affairs.

MANY MARINE MISADVENTURES.

Steamer Oswald, Bound for Cardiff, and Her Crew Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The washing ashore of a quantity of wreckage upon the Scotch coast, indicates the loss of the steamer Oswald, with her crew, bound for Cardiff. The wreckage was chiefly three miles north of Port Logan, Wigtownshire.

The Norwegian bark Agnes, Capt. Hofgaard, which sailed from Fleetwood Dec. 21 for Ship Island, is ashore on the Isle of Man, and will probably prove a total wreck. Her crew are safe.

The British ship Arklow, Capt. Mosher, from Greenock for Ship Island, before reported ashore off Garroch Head, Bute Island, Scotland, with nine feet of water in her hold, has been surveyed. She will probably be sold.

The British ship Centurion, Capt. Forsyth, which sailed from New-York Sept. 20 for Anjer, for orders, went aground near the latter port, and was obliged to jettison a small portion of her cargo. The Cetturion was floated, and, apparently, sustained no damage.

The British steamer Lepanto, Capt. Wise, at Antwerp from New-York, reports that on Dec. 15 she experienced a hurricane, during which some of her cattle pens were smashed.

The Norwegian bark Senora, Capt. Tellefsen, which sailed from Savannah Nov. 17 for Welgast, and was towed into Cuxhaven Dec. 24, was dismasted.

The British steamer State of Georgia, Capt. Laurie, from Montreal Nov. 15, via North Sydney, C. B., which arrived Dec. 24 at Aberdeen, encountered a gale on the passage, which drove her out of her course, and during which her forecastle, cabins, and engine room were flooded. She lost a winch, hawsers, and ropes, and was otherwise badly damaged.

The British steamer Mohawk, Capt. Wiltshire from New-York, Dec. 15, which arrived at London to-day, was cut down through two plates in the port quarter by collision in the Thames with the British steamer Indian Prince, Capt. Lee. The latter vessel had a small hole stove in her port bow.

PAPAL COURTESY TO AMERICANS

Officers of the Cruiser Detroit Receive Tokens of Esteem.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The Pope has sent to Commander Newell of the United States cruiser Detroit, which conveyed to Italy from the United States the Vatican relics exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, a large photograph of himself. His Holiness has inscribed upon the picture his signature and the words; "Deus magnificata est gloria tua super coelus."

He gave to all the officers of the Detriot pictures and mosaics executed in the Vatican. He also gave to Commander Newell, a copy of a large picture by Raphael; to Chief Engineer Roche, a copy of a picture by Domenici; to Lieut. Marshall, a copy of a picture by Raphael; to Surgeon Amos, a copy of Raphael's "Madonna," and to Lieut. Rogers, a copy of the Foligno Madonna.

The Pope received to-day the foreign diplomats accredited to the Vatican. He expressed to them his best wishes for the New Year. He was in excellent spirits.

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION.

A List of American Citizens Imprisoned and Facts Promised.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—Malcon Aghamalion of this city received to-day a letter from Secretary of State Gresham in reply to the petition made by the Armenians of this city and vicinity some time ago.

Secretary Gresham writes a formal note, inclosing a section of The Congressional Record containing extarcts from President Cleveland's message and Mr. Gresham's telegrams.

Dr. Aghamalion will now send to Secretary Gresham the names of those American citizens imprisoned in Armenia and facts about their detention.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL TOLL.

Charge for Railway Fare Abolished and Double Baggage Allowed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The White Star Steamship Company has made an arrangement, beginning on Jan. 1, to convey railway passengers between the railway stations and their steamships without extra charge. They will get permission for their passengers to carry free on the railways to London double the amount of baggage formerly allowed. The Cunard Steamship Company made the same arrangement, to go into effect on the same date, several days ago.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS FOILED.

Public Demonstrations in Playhouses Prevented by the Police.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The police authorities have issued orders prohibiting most of the Socialist clubs of Berlin from attending the theatres in a body, or in considerable numbers, during the holidays. This action is taken upon the pretext that the presence of the clubs would injure the business of the regular theatres, but the orders were really issued with the idea of preventing demonstrations in the theatres against the anti-revolution bills.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN SICILY.

Seven Shocks in a Day—Severest in Messina and Milazzo.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Sicily has suffered from seven severe earthquakes in the last twenty-four hours, and much damage is reported to have been done. Messina and Milazzo felt the shocks most keenly.

Reggio di Calabria, the district at the extreme south of continental Italy, was shaken severely to-day, but the most violent shock, either in Italy or Sicily, was felt in Milazzo.

Death of Last King of Naples.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—Francis II., the last King of Naples, or the two Sicilies, died at Arco to-day, aged fifty-eight years.

The biography of Francis II. was printed in these columns yesterday. He leaves no heir to his chimerical throne, in which he had a simple, unaffected faith. He protested, in 1860, against the plebiscitium by which Victor Emmanuel was elected King; in 1861, against Victor Emmanuel's assumption of the title of King of Italy; in 1879, against Umberto's succession, and he believed that he would have the occasion to fight again, and successfully this time, the battle of Gaeta, in which his kingdom was lost. Alphonse Daudet knew him well, and has not surcharged a trait of the picture which will remain of him in the delicately-realistic pages of "Les Rois en Exil."

Newfoundland Is Sermonized.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Daily News will say to-morrow, in a leader on the arrests of bank officers in Newfoundland to-day:

"The arrests seem to be in the nature of an heroic remedy for the financial troubles in the colony. Whatever the issue of the prosecution may be, it can hardly strengthen the public confidence on which the poor remnant of the colony's prosperity for the moment rests. Newfoundland is in a piteous state. She has almost returned to first principles as a social organization, and she must now regret her shortsighted refusal to enter the Dominion. If she had joined the federation, she would have a better claim on the support of her sister communities. Her refusal never was based on any other reason than selfish prudence."

Wedding of Miss Ella Drury.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Capt. J. S. Gooch of the Royal Artillery was married this afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Eaton Square, to Miss Ella Drury, daughter of Mr. W. C. Drury of St. John, New-Brunswick. Many distinguished guests were present. The bride's dress was of pearl and white duchesse satin, with a semi-train, ornamented with lace. Her veil was of lace, fastened with a crescent of rubies and diamonds, the gift of the Duke and Duchess of York. The bride received more than 300 presents.

Francis Joseph in Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 27.—Emperor Francis Joseph has arrived here, and this morning received the leaders of the several political parties, with whom he consulted in regard to the ministerial situation.

Dr. Wekerle informed his party that he resigned as Premier because he found that he did not have the full confidence of the Crown. The Ministry would hold to the principles of the pending reform bills, he said, and these bills must be adopted without change.

Guatemalan Envoy's Reception.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 27.—The Guatemalan Envoy was received to-day by President Diaz, attended by all the Ministers and principal Generals. The Minister's speech was pacific. President Diaz, in replying, said:

"Your visit will be pleasing in any event, but it will be still more so if it put an end to the state of alarm existing between Mexico and Guatemala."

Gladstone's Health Almost Perfect.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—In anticipation of Mr. Gladstone's birthday, which comes on Dec. 29, The Daily News has gathered the latest information as to his physical condition. It learns that he is in almost perfect health, and is able to read ten or twelve hours daily. In going from Hawarden to Cannes he will stop here to visit the oculist who operated on his eyes.

French Army Contract Scandal.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Presse says that a new scandal about army contracts is at hand. The fraud is said to be similar to the one practiced by Allez Brothers, recently condemned. Ruffler, who contracted to deliver cavalry saddles of a certain quality, made some inferior goods and they were rejected. Later, The Presse says, he got them accepted.

Harmless Explosion of a Bomb.

ROME, Dec. 27.—A bomb was exploded near the official residence of United States Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh shortly after 11 o'clock last night. The explosion took place while Mr. MacVeagh's reception was in progress, but caused little or no excitement among the guests. No damage was done.

Cornelius Herz's Real Estate.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The real estate in this city belonging to Dr. Cornelius Herz of Panama Canal notoriety was sold at auction yesterday. The property was divided into sixteen lots, fourteen of which realized an aggregate of 1,348,000f.

Bismarck's Anniversary Medal.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The senates of several universities have suggested that the professors of all universities in the empire unite to celebrate Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday. A silver birthday medal has been struck.

More Irish Cattle Prohibited.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Schleswig and East Prussia have followed Bremen's example and have prohibited the importation of British and Irish cattle and pigs.

Mrs. W. W. Astor's Remains.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The body of Mrs. William W. Astor will be conveyed to Liverpool to-morrow for transportation to New-York by the steamer Aurania.

Sir Charles Tupper's Health.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, continues to recover from his recent attack of influenza.

Randolph Churchill's Agony.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—At 11:30 this evening Lord Randolph Churchill's condition was unchanged.

Annual Vacation of Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Chambers were prorogued to-day until Jan. 8.

DRIVEN AWAY BY PERSECUTION

Student of an Armenian College Tells His Story at Ellis Island.

An echo of the Armenian atrocities was heard from Ellis Island yesterday. From the steerage of the steamship Veendam there landed a handsome young man who gave his name to the registry clerk as Diogenes Menippe, eighteen years old, and an Armenian by birth.

Menippe had only $5 with him, and the Commissioner of Immigration ordered that he be debarred. Miss Mary Melby of the Woman's Home Baptist Missionary Society heard of the case, became interested in the boy, and through her intercession a rehearing in the case was granted. That was held yesterday, and, as a result, the young Armenian gained his freedom.

Menippe speaks good English, and is rather prepossessing in appearance. He says that he was a student in the American College at Marsovan, Armenia, and that he was compelled to flee on account of persecution. During his two years' stay there, he asserts that no less than twenty students were murdered by the Turks.

The mode of procedure, he says, was for a Turkish official to visit the college armed with an order from the Sultan to examine some one of the students. The victim was led away accompanied by the Turkish official and a military guard, and according to the young Armenian none of them were ever seen alive again. Subsequently their bodies would be picked up in the river with hands and feet tightly bound.

Menippe heard that he was to be honored with such a visit, and, packing up his belongings, fled. He had money enough to reach Constantinople, and had a number of exciting adventures there before he finally obtained passage. Several times he was arrested, but in each case he claimed English nationality, and his knowledge of that language helped him to deceive his captors. From Constantinople he went to Marseilles, and thence to Boulogne, where he embarked on the Veendam for this port.

The Marsovan College, he says, is the centre of the Armenian disturbances. The atrocities which have attracted so much attention took place after his flight.

Brutal Robbers Choke a Woman.

WOODVILLE, Indian Territory, Dec. 27.—The house of Dr. J. R. Burd was robbed by three armed men last night. Burd was not at home, and, to force Mrs. Burd to tell where the valuables were, they choked her until the blood ran from her mouth. When she became insensible from the torture, the men ransacked the house and secured $750 in money. Mrs. Burd will die.

Beautiful Calendars Given Away.

Probably no distribution of advertising matter ever attracted so much attention or made so much comment in New-York City and Brooklyn as the giving away of Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars and wall pockets on the lines of the elevated roads during the past two days. The calendar is very handsome, and a triumph of the lithographer's art. It comprises a reproduction of a beautiful water color sketch entitled "Winter and Summer" on the top of the calendar, which is heart-shaped. The calendars are inserted each in a wall pocket, which is also printed in colors and advertises in a unique way Hood's Paper Dolls and other novelties issued by the firm of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The expense of this distribution must have been very large. This exhibition of enterprise will still more favorably impress the people of this city with the manufacturers of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills.

GOOD BILL, SPRINGER SAYS

He Extols the House Substitute Currency Measure.

COMPARES IT WITH BALTIMORE PLAN

Explains Its Provisions for Information of the People—In His View It Is What the Country Needs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—"I do not believe," said Mr. Springer of Illinois, the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, this morning, "that the people of the country generally understand the modifications in the present banking system which will be accomplished by the passage of the Carlisle bill as now proposed to be amended.

"In the first place," he continued, "the Carlisle bill proposes a radical change in the manner of securing bank-note circulation. The present law requires a deposit of United States bonds, and permits the issue of notes to the amount of 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. The rapid payment of the public debt, the limited number of such bonds now outstanding, and the further fact that many of them are held in trust capacities in this country, and as permanent investments by persons residing abroad, have rendered this kind of security impracticable, and some other must be devised, or the national bank circulation will soon be retired.

"The Carlisle bill proposes for security of the circulating notes of national banks, instead of United States bonds, a guarantee fund consisting of legal-tender notes or currency certificates to the amount of 30 per centum of the circulation applied for; also, a safety fund to be raised by tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the circulating notes until it reaches 5 per centum of the whole circulation, and, as a further security, a first lien upon all the assets of the bank and upon the amount which may be realized by the double liability feature of the national banking law.

"It must be observed here that the guarantee fund of 30 per centum, the assets of the bank, and the personal liability of the stockholders can only go to the payment of the circulating notes of the bank which issues them, but the 5 per cent. guarantee fund raised by a tax upon all the circulation of the country is a common fund out of which the notes of any failed bank may be paid, if the guarantee fund, the assets, and the personal liabilities of the stockholders are not sufficient.

"Thus on a circulation of $200,000,000, the present national bank circulation, the safety fund would amount to $10,000,000, and this fund could be drawn upon to pay the notes of any bank that failed. This security, together with the others mentioned, is deemed by the safest financiers and bankers of the country as amply sufficient to secure the bill holders under any circumstances, even in a time of panics and universal financial disaster."

Replying to a question in what respects the bill in question differed from the Baltimore plan, Mr. Springer said:

"What is known as the Baltimore plan was adopted by a convention of the national banks of the United States held in Baltimore in October last. The Baltimore plan recommended by this convention provides, as security for the circulating notes of national banks, only a safety fund of 5 per cent. upon all outstanding circulation and a first lien upon the assets of the bank and upon the personal liability of the stockholders. If these sums are not sufficient, the Government of the United States is to pay any deficiency by promptly redeeming the notes. But the Government is to be reimbursed out of the 5 per cent. safety fund as soon as it is replenished by a taxation of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the circulation of all banks.

"In short, the absolute security of the Carlisle plan is 30 per cent. greater than that provided by the Baltimore plan, and, as the bill is now amended, the banks, under both plans, will be liable for all losses which may occur to bill holders, which are to be paid out of the safety fund when replenished.

"The Carlisle plan has, however, this additional security to the bill holders, that the notes of the failed banks which cannot be paid out of the funds provided in the bill are to draw 6 per cent. interest until paid. This will advance such notes to a premium, and is in lieu of the provision in the Baltimore plan requiring the Government to advance the deficiency in the first instance by paying the notes of any failed bank, if the safety and other funds are not sufficient."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Springer said: "The security for bill holders by the Carlisle plan would be ample under any possible conditions that might arise. Even the failure of all of the banks in the system during one commercial crisis would not impair the value of the circulating notes in the least, for the resources of such banks, upon which taxation could rest until the notes were paid, would amount to at least ten times more than the circulating notes now outstanding."

"Does the substitute which you propose to offer permit the banks to come under the new law of their own volition, or will they be required at any time in the future to comply with the new law?"

"As the bill was originally drawn by Mr. Carlisle, the existing banks were required to take up their bonds and comply with the new law between this time and the first day of July next. The national bankers objected to this provision, and insisted that their charter rights would be violated. While I do not concede this point, it is well to avoid any objection of that kind which may be made, and the substitute provides that the present banks may come into the new system or not, just as they may desire. There is nothing compulsory whatever. If they stay under the present system, they cannot increase their circulation, but they will remain under the law precisely as it now stands. If they desire to take out additional circulation, or any circulation under the new law, they must retire their existing circulation, as now provided by law, and come in under the provisions of the new law. This will enable them to act at their convenience, and will prevent any changes of existing conditions, except such as are voluntarily entered upon."

"Suppose Congress at this session should fail to pass this bill, or one of similar character, would not the necessities of the situation require an extra session of Congress?"

"The President would be governed by circumstances," said Mr. Springer, "in deciding the question as to calling an extra session. It is well known that he would respond promptly to any general demand coming from the business interests of the country. If there is no financial legislation at this session it will be at least eighteen months before the country could expect any relief by legislation unless an extra session should be called. The new Congress under the law will not meet until December next, and the committees would not be announced until the first of January, 1896. It would be unreasonable to expect a bill to be put through both houses prior to the first day of July thereafter—eighteen months from this time.

"Unless business conditions greatly improve, I am inclined to the opinion that there would be a very strong pressure upon the President to call an extra session of Congress to deal with this important question."

BUFFALO BUSINESS HOUSES BURN

Frozen Hydrants Hamper the Firemen and a Loss of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Is the Result.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Fire destroyed the three-story brick block at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fillmore Avenue. The building was owned by John Kennedy of Binghamton, and occupied by Eckhardt & Co., Oswald Tinkler, and Charles Weisman, as stores. The fire spread over the whole block, and across Broadway to the three-story brick block extending from Fillmore Avenue to Gibson Street, burning out John H. Eckhardt, furniture; the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's store, Frost's grocery, Hobert's photograph gallery, Cobler's furnishing goods store, Kakur's real estate office, and Stover's grocery. The loss will reach $300,000.

Owing to frozen hydrants, it was thirty minutes before the firemen could turn a stream of water on the flames.

MISS REHAN AS KATHERINE

Revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" at Daly's Theatre Last Evening, with George Clarke as Petruchio.

"The Taming of the Shrew," with the superb scenic dress newly made for it a few years ago, which includes some pictures even richer and handsomer than those revealed in the original revival of the comedy at Daly's in the Winter of 1888-7, was put forward there last night for the entertainment of a large audience in holiday mood. Miss Rehan again assumed the rôle of Katherine the Shrew, to the vigorous Shrew-tamer of George Clarke, and Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert were seen briefly in the quaint characters of Gremio and Curtis, the humor of which is largely obsolete and obscure, though the personal popularity and tact of these fine artists make it acceptable, if not exhilarating. In the Induction there were several new faces. Tyrone Power, who played the droll sot, Sly, with good perception and a sufficiency of liquorish humor, had been seen in the part before, and George Lesoer's inimitable sketch of the boy masquerading as a lady was familiar to habitués of Daly's. But the whimsical nobleman of Mr. Gollan and the well-spoken huntsman of Mr. Maxwell introduced young actors who are recent and welcome recruits.

In the comedy proper, Charles Leclercq was again the senile Gremio, and to this rôle the peculiarities of the actor are suited; John Craig was, as usual, a fervent, graceful Lucentio; Gresham a spirited and agreeably fantastical Tranio; Herbert a satisfying Hortensio, especially good in the music-master scene, and Wheatleigh, Sampson and the others bore their parts with dignity and good taste. The ensemble was perfect, as usual, and in the scene of Lucentio's banquet, one of the finest stage pictures ever shown in this city, Bishop's familiar air, "Should he upbraid," was sung this time by Miss Daisy Stewart, and a chorus of boys' voices. In the grouping of figures and the architectural details the famous picture of Paul Veronese is still copied in this banquet scene, and the arrangement of many rich colors is most ingenious and tasteful.

There is no other theatre in New-York and there are few others in the whole world, in which so exquisite a spectacle could be seen in combination with so large a measure of genuine dramatic art. Miss Rehan's Katherine in all its pictorial attributes is matchless. She is not, to be sure, the shrew of tradition, and, temperamentally, this character, except in the closing scenes of the play, is not so well suited to her as Viola and Helena. But she plays it with splendid energy and bestows upon it a wealth of vocal beauty, and every pose and gesture is superb. These facts now belong to dramatic history. There is nothing to be said about Miss Rehan's Katherine that has not been said over and over again. To record the slight variations in each successive repetition of a famous portrayal is not a useful task. In the first scene, with Petruchio, and in the interpolated speech at the climax of Act. II., Miss Rehan has been more effective than she was last night. But there is no other English-speaking actress now in sight who could equal her performance, and, with the memory of Hading's shrew still reasonably fresh, the portrayal seemed to be, as indeed it is, a masterwork.

Mr. Clarke's Petruchio is always vigorous, consistent, true to the traditions in speech and gesture, but nicely harmonized to the spirit of this production. "The Taming of the Shrew" will be on view for two weeks, when it will give place to a new comedy, from the German of Franz von Schönthan, called "Queen of the Air."

Another Social Problem Exploited.

Though "Die kleine Frau" is a play nearly as plain-spoken as "Jugend," and rather more plain-meaning, none of the danger signals that waved over the Irving Place Theatre for days before the production of Halbe's drama were displayed there while the rehearsals of Phillippi's have been going on. In consequence of this managerial oversight, last night's audience was not quite so large as it might have been. It was gayer with pretty gowns—and faces—than the "Jugend" audience, however, and therefore more interesting from every point of view except that of the box office. And, as a matter of fact, though brought without warning face to face with a full-sized "social question," not a single beholder showed any visible signs of either trepidation or surprise. It is to be hoped, of course, that this phenomenon proves, not an alarmingly wide diffusion of recondite information, but instead the admirable control which young, as well as older, members of modern society have over their emotions

However that may be, "Die kleine Frau" seemed to have been judged by everybody who saw it simply as a play, and with very little reference to the degree of truth there was in the heroine's tirade about loveless marriages. Nobody doubted, after listening to her, any more than they had before, that such marriages are transactions more or less commercial, and therefore reprehensible, but the fact that the young woman was herself, so far as ethics went, in a position of extreme delicacy, and that she had just confessed it, made inevitable the conviction that no good was likely to come of her argument. In effect, it amounted to not much more than an assertion that more things than one are to be avoided in this wicked world. Such, on ultimate analysis, is the usual working out of "social problems" on the stage, and may account for the small amount of good, either practical or artistic, that is accomplished by their presentation there.

Not much applause rewarded the actors who took part in "Die kleine Frau." The play is not too well made nor is its action over swift. There is one good part, that of an unscrupulous and cynical contractor, soft-spoken and as ready to find amusement in his own villainy as in the heroics of other people. In this rôle Max Bira was decidedly more effective than in any he has played in New-York hitherto. His manner fitted it exactly, and his talent for once had fine display. As the sophistical heroine, Anna von Romanowska used some of her opportunities and misused others. Adolf Link was a delightful old man—as always—and everybody else was as unimpressive as the play itself.

TROLLEYS ON STATEN ISLAND

Three Companies Are Anxious to Begin Building—One of Them Represented by Erastus Wiman.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 27.—The Staten Island county and village boards have before them applications for franchises to build and operate electric roads from three different companies, and as the lines projected by each are in several instances along the same thoroughfares, a lively fight is promised.

The third company made its first application at a meeting of the Edgewater Village Trustees this morning. It was represented by Erastus Wiman.

The first in the field was the Staten Island Midland Railway Company, a new corporation formed by the owners of the electric railroad running from Port Richmond, and the horse railroads running from West Brighton to Castleton Corners and from Stapleton to Concord. For some time these horse railroads have been run simply to keep alive the charter.

This company asked the privilege of equipping its existing lines with the trolley system, and for franchises for new lines, the entire system to be about eighteen miles in length. The New-Brighton Trustees had granted the petition when the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company applied for franchises for twenty-two miles of roads, and desired that action upon the Midland Company's petitions be delayed until its own claims could be presented. This company announced that it was backed by the Thomas syndicate, which purchased the Staten Island Ferry franchise, and in which the Metropolitan Traction Company is said to be interested.

The argument is advanced that this company owning the ferry is the only one that can accord to its patrons the privilege of a ten-cent fare from New-York to the end of its lines, and that it is the only one that really means to build roads and has the capital to fulfill its promises. The routes proposed by it all run to the ferry landing at St. George, and the use is contemplated of the defunct belt-line route along the shore from Erastina to Fort Wadsworth, with extensions to South Beach, and a loop running back through the interior of the island and through the Clove.

Mr. Wiman's company is the Staten Island Interior Railroad Company, and it claims to be backed by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

Mr. Wiman says that if to one company a five-cent fare is granted by the ferry company, another company must receive the same privilege, and he makes the terminus of a big loop extending back through the centre of the island at St. George.

The New-Brighton Trustees have fixed Jan. 8 as the date for a public hearing upon these applications, the Edgewater Trustees Jan. 19, and the Board of Supervisors is being urged to take early action.

AN OLEOMARGARINE DECISION

Armour & Co.'s Injunction Against Commissioner Schraub Dissolved by Justice A. C. Coxe at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Justice A. C. Coxe of the United States Circuit Court has filed an order in the Clerk's office in this city dissolving the injunction in the action brought by Armour & Co. of Chicago against Frederick S. Schraub of Lowville, State Agricultural Commissioner, and his assistants to restrain the complainant's agents in this State from selling oleomargarine.

A number of actions have been commenced by Mr. Schraub against Armour & Co.'s agent in this city and other places to recover penalties for alleged violations of the State law, and these probably will be brought to trial now.

BOOKBINDINGS EXHIBITED AT NORWICH

Models are Irreproachable, but the Catalogue Contains Errors.

An exhibition of bookbindings illuminates this month with the jewel-like brilliancy of finely-polished levant morocco in various colors—ruby, emerald, topaz, jacinth, and sapphire—and with the elegance of exquisitely drawn lines and ornaments, the Slater Memorial Museum at Norwich, Conn.

The books were lent by such collectors as Mr. William L. Andrews and Mr. Samuel P. Avery, and are, therefore, irreproachable. There are a "Calendrier du Coeur," 1872, bound with the arms of Marie Antoinette; a "Chanson," 1830, in mosaic, by Simier; a Communion Book, 1689, in satin, embroidered, in silver and silver-gilt wire; a Book of Common Prayer, in Etruscan ornamentation and with edges painted by Edwards of Halifax; "Daphnis et Chloe," 1731, in mosaic, by Quinet, and many other books which will teach to every attentive visitor the qualities of the most praiseworthy models in all varieties of the arts of bookbinding. This is commendable, and Norwich has an opportunity to be instructed and charmed in an art of the very limited circles of art lovers, which only large cities ever obtain. But this opportunity will not be thoroughly beneficial if the catalogue of the exhibition be not criticised.

The catalogue is not well made. It quotes from Lacroix as "Le Croix," and it catalogues Jean Grolier as Grolier de Servières.

The Century Cyclopedia calls Grolier "de Servières," but it is not more correct in this than the Century Dictionary, which calls him, after the work of a former President of the Grolier Club, "de Servier." Where "de Servier" originated nobody knows. Cable wrote a novel entitled "Dr. Sevier," but this, of course, is not a good reason; it is, at best, a possible explanation. "De Servières" is a little more plausible. There was a family named Grolier de Servières in France at the Renaissance. But Jean Grolier was only a relative of the Servières family; he never had the right or inclination to add "de Servières" to his patronymic. "A Propos d'un Livre de Jean Grolier," a prettily-printed pamphlet written by the Vicomte de Grouchy, and recently published by Techener, in Paris, or the well-known authority of Clément de Ris's "Les Amateurs d'Autrefois," or Le Roux de Lincy's "Recherches sur Jean Grolier," should satisfy those who persist, no one knows precisely why, in writing "de Servières" after Jean Grolier's name, that they are at fault.

The catalogue also says: "He was the bosom friend of De Thou, and gave him some of his best books." This is not correct, either. Three volumes bound for Jean Grolier were in the collection of Jacques Auguste de Thou. The latter's father was one of the Judges who tried and acquitted Grolier of the charge of peculation as Treasurer for the duchy of Milan. The biographer who related this episode of Grolier's life said: "The Grolier books found in de Thou's library had perhaps been presented to the historian's father in gratitude by the bibliophile for his acquittal as a Treasurer."

The catalogue gives the erroneous form "Pasdeloup" for Padeloup, calls Quinet "Quintel," Hering "Herring," Rivière "Reviere," attributes Bauzonnet to the eighteenth century, and commits other slips of history and orthography. The errors mentioned are the most dangerous because they are the commonest. One has to despair often of being ever able to eradicate them.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1 A. M.—1,601 Main Street; William Hock, sawmill; damage, $1,500.
1:20 A. M.—102 West Houston Street; Dahl & Strihing; damage, $1,700.
10 A. M.—75 Forsyth Street; David Cohen; damage slight.
4:30 P. M.—364 East Eighty-third Street; no damage.
3:30 P. M.—186 Ludlow Street; Jacob Finger, tenement; damage, $100.
7:01 P. M.—Railroad Float No. 3; Pier 58; Carl Smith; damage, $50.
10 P. M.—16 Mulberry Street, chimney; damage trifling.

Latest Arrival.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, from Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

"A NEW AND PERNICIOUS MONOPOLY."

From The New-Orleans States of Dec. 24.

The States is one of the strongholds of the Southern Associated Press, hence it must be whipped into submission or destroyed. This is the raison d'être of the injunction against the United Press, with which The States has no connection, to prevent it from exchanging news with the Southern Associated Press, of which The States is a member, and from which it receives its news service. Thus it is assumed that if the injunction is granted and perpetuated, The States will be forced to abandon the field or go down on its knees and beg mercy at the hands of its two morning contemporaries.

Miserable delusion; senseless infatuation. Every intelligent man must readily understand the pernicious, the infamous nature of such a monopoly. Such a monstrosity in journalism could influence the politics of the whole country. It could affect all the markets of the world. It could make and destroy public men at will. It could serve the material interests of one section of the country and depress and hinder those of another. Yet such is the nature of the monopoly the Western Associated Press, of which The Picayune and Times-Democrat are members, is now moving heaven and earth to put upon the shoulders of the American press and the American people, and it boasts that it will destroy the Southern Associated Press and establish this contemplated infamous monopoly before the middle of February.

In pursuance of its villainous scheme, its agents are now in every portion of the South, seeking to capture the papers from the Southern Associated Press by offering them ninety-nine-year contracts and selling them its own service at any price the paper is able and willing to pay for it. It has given the news to a number of insignificant papers for from $30 to $40 per week, and it has made a large number of contracts the fulfillment of which will cause a loss of from $20 to $30, and in some cases $100 per week.

Indeed, it is rumored that in some cases to strike a death blow to a paper receiving the Southern Associated Press service, they are giving their emasculated service free of cost to a rival newspaper. The Western Associated Press is playing a despicable game of freeze-out that in the end will eventually fail, while it will cost its stockholders thousands of dollars; and all this is being done to get the press of the country in the remorseless grip of a detestable monopoly.

Time-Proof Teeth.

The teeth may be rendered time-proof by brushing them daily with SOZODONT. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentifrice is faithfully used to the exclusion of every other preparation.

A.—A.—Prepare for Winter: have your windows fixed with Roebuck's Weather Strips; will exclude all draughts and reduce your coal bill. S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New-York; Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn. Call, write, or wire. Telephone connections in both cities.

A.—Burke's Hats are unexcelled for style and quality; popular prices; buy one. 210 Broadway.

"Chicksaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw." A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

DAYTON—STOCKTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1894, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Oscar S. Bunting, D

HAVOC OF THE STORM

Continued from Page 1.

cries for help. He rushed to the deck, and saw Schaffer in the water, and promptly throwing to him a rope dragged him on board.

Mate Waters climbed ashore by the aid of a rope attached to the pier. Mrs. Waters was doubtless drowned when the boat sank, as she was not seen afterward.

It is presumed that a Sound steamer struck the canal boat, as the channel is very narrow at this point.

The canal boat Catherine Moore, loaded with 259 tons of coal, sprung a leak and sank at the foot of Thirty-sixth Street, East River, at 9:30 A. M. The Captain, John O'Neil, escaped.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Dec. 27.—The heavy wind and snow storm last night and the absence of a signal light in the Sands Point Lighthouse were responsible for three vessels being wrecked off there. The light was discontinued on the 1st of last October. Sands Point is less than a mile from Execution Light, and was often taken for that light.

The freight steamboat Tuckahoe of Providence, R. I., was bound for New-York when her bow ground upon the point. Her engines were reversed, but the boat was lodged solidly in the sand. The mate said yesterday that the crew passed a terrible night, not knowing what danger they were in until daylight.

The coal schooner General Washington of Glen Cove, Capt. Loosey, struck about 1 o'clock in the morning and rapidly filled with water. Besides the Captain, there was only one man on board. They lashed themselves to the rigging. Twice during the night they were nearly torn from the vessel by the waves.

A short time after the General Washington struck, the schooner Phil Sheridan, with two men on board, landed on the shore near East Creek. She shipped a good deal of water during the night, and her crew had a trying experience. The schooner's stern was stove in, and some of the rigging carried away.

The two wrecked schooners attracted the attention of the Captain of a passing tug shortly after the storm broke this morning, and both crews were taken off. The schooner General Washington will prove a total loss. The Tuckahoe will probably be floated to-morrow.

The empty coal barge Ervin Getman, on which was Captain Christopher Eltchson, his wife, and the owner of the boat, John King, ran ashore on Bath Beach shore yesterday morning. The boat had been tied to a pier at the foot of Bay Nineteenth Street, but the heavy gale caused the hawser to snap.

Captain Eltchson, in his excitement, jumped into the water. Men on shore ran into the water, and shouted for King to drop Mrs. Eltchson and they would pick her up. She fell in, and the men in the water grabbed her and her husband and dragged them ashore. She refused to leave the beach until her spaniel was rescued, and Mr. King threw it ashore.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 27.—An unknown bark tossed, bare-poled, in the ocean about two miles off this place from early morning until dusk, and then, the wind shifting, she got up sail and went away.

Her position was precarious at times, but the heavy surf made it impossible for the life savers to launch a boat. Quite a crowd watched her from the shore.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 27.—An unknown sloop is sunk in about eight feet of water on the Hempstead Harbor Shore, west of Matinecock Point. Her mast is broken off and held fast by the shrouds. Her sails, which had not been taken in, are in shreds. Men employed to watch the oyster beds put off toward the foundered vessel, but could learn nothing regarding her name, cargo, or crew.

The schooner Viola, from St. John, N. B., to New-York, with a load of timber, is ashore just east of Matinecock Point. She is leaking badly, and cannot be got off with her cargo. The Captain and crew of four came ashore to-day, but the crew returned to the vessel and are spending the night there.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 27.—The schooner Rodman R. Nickerson, Capt. Sprague, from Salem for Philadelphia, went ashore last night off Storm Harbor, near Avalon, in the blinding snowstorm. The sea swept the decks and the crew took to the rigging, where they were discovered at daylight. The sea at that hour ran very heavy, and no boat could live in the surf, but when the tide fell off the life-saving crew succeeded in getting a line to the stranded vessel. Before the breeches buoy could be gotten into operation the cook of the schooner became exhausted and fell from the rigging into the sea, and his body was washed ashore. The remainder of the crew, seven in number, were safely landed. The vessel was loaded with stone, and will be a total loss.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 27.—A fishing smack, almost new, was tossed ashore opposite Illinois Avenue this afternoon. There was no name on the smack, and the sails were gone. It is feared that the craft, with fishermen on board, was caught in the gale and capsized and its occupants lost.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 27.—A canalboat was blown ashore and upset in the Delaware River, at the head of North Third Street, and a three-masted schooner was blown ashore at the same place. At Coopers Point, R. G. Wilkin suffered much loss. Several small boats belonging to him were torn from their moorings and have not been recovered, while several of his steam launches were capsized or sunk. Other vessels in that locality had their masts blown away and were otherwise injured.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 27.—This has been one of the roughest days ever known here in the harbor. Besides many minor disasters in this vicinity, the schooner Sarah Hulls, Capt. Leadbetter, of Rockport, anchored off Owl's Head, went ashore last night, striking the ledge and making a hole in her. She lies on her side on the beach now, but will be got off all right and be towed to Rockport. She is loaded with a general cargo, Boston to Rockport, and owned by Carleton, Norwood & Co. of Rockport.

The British schooner Glenora went ashore to-day on Pierce's Beach, near Owl's Head, but she is apparently not much damaged, and will go off at high water.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 27.—A fishing schooner anchored in the channel for safety, in the change of the wind, dragged her anchor and went ashore at noon to-day on Plymouth Beach, where she now lies. She cannot get off until there is a change of wind. The damage is not known.

EXPOSURE CAUSED DEATH.

Patrick Hoey Stricken While He Was Looking for Employment.

Patrick Hoey, a laborer forty-five years old, who lived with his wife and eight children at 853 First Avenue, was found by a policeman ill from exposure at Fifty-first Street and Park Avenue at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before a Flower Hospital ambulance arrived the man was dead. His body was removed to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

Mrs. Hoey went to the station and claimed it. She said her husband had left home early in the morning to go to St. Patrick's Cathedral and ask for work shoveling snow.

Hans S. Christian, a well-known business man, and one of the active members of the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night from heart failure brought on by walking in the streets during the heavy storm. He lived at 251 President Street, and was seventy years old.

His wife tried to dissuade him from going out on Wednesday night, but, as there was a prayer service in the church, he determined to attend.

After the meeting, he escorted Miss Theodora Thygeston to her home, at 341 Clinton Street, and then he had to face the storm on his journey home. It was blowing so hard that he found it difficult to breathe, and at last fell to the snow-covered sidewalk, unconscious.

He was carried to the waiting room in a livery stable, and died almost instantly on being taken into the warm room.

He was born in Norway, and when a young man followed the sea, and subsequently entered the drug business in this city. In 1863 he entered the building material business. He was a Knight Templar, and for thirty-five years had been connected with the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death was Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Many accidents and much suffering resulted from the storm. An unknown man slipped and fell in front of 22 Washington Street last night, sustaining injuries which rendered him unconscious. He was removed to the Hudson Hospital.

Policeman Derwender of the West Thirtieth Street Station saved two lives while the storm was raging early yesterday morning. Shortly after 2 A. M. Derwender was passing through Seventh Avenue. At Twenty-eighth Street he saw a man prostrate. The man, who had apparently been drinking heavily, was unconscious, and was half buried by the snow.

Derwender called a cab and took the man to the station house, where he was thawed out and then locked up. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning the man said that he was Edward Jackson of 144 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. He was discharged, as Justice Hogan thought he had been punished enough. Jackson said that he supposed if he had not been picked up he would have been dead by morning.

The other person rescued from the snow was one of the waifs of humanity. Sarah Monahan is her name. She was found lying in the snow at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. Derwender tried in vain to rouse her. He then got a hand cart and conveyed her to the station house, where the matron gave her hot coffee and a little whisky.

In court yesterday morning the woman said that she had no home. She was sent to the Island for three months.

An eight-year-old boy, who said his name was Isaac Liberman, was found wandering around in Forsyth Street during the storm of Wednesday night, and was taken to the Eldridge Street Station, where an agent of the Gerry Society took charge of him. The lad stated that he had come from Utica, N. Y., to find his father, whose address he had as 17 Forsyth Street. He could not find his father there, however, and was wondering where he would go, when he was picked up by a policeman. He will be sent back to Utica if his father is not found here.

An unknown man is lying at the Roosevelt Hospital in an unconscious condition. He had all the appearance of a man who had been partly frozen. Nothing was found upon the man by which his identity could be established. He is about thirty-five years old.

John Scanlon, about thirty-five years old, whose residence is unknown, was found unconscious from the excessive cold at Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, at 6:30 last night. A policeman sent him to Roosevelt Hospital.

Policeman John Price of the Old Slip squad fell on a cake of ice at Eighth Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, last night, and broke his right arm.

An unknown man, thirty years old, of respectable appearance, was found by a policeman of the Church Street Station, at 4:30 yesterday evening, in an unconscious condition, on the sidewalk in front of 122 Washington Street. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and had not regained consciousness up to a late hour last night.

THE STORM'S PROGRESS.

The Weather Bureau's Report of Its March—The General Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Weather Bureau furnishes the following about the storm's progress:

The storm has moved rapidly northward from South Carolina along the coast, and is now central in Northern Maine; it has been attended by rain and snow, with gales in the Atlantic States and New-England. It will pass into the Gulf of St. Lawrence by Friday.

The area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope and the central valleys. The highest reading is in northeastern Colorado, being 31.1 inches. The barometer has fallen rapidly in New-England and the extreme Northwest; it has risen in the middle Atlantic States, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys.

The temperature has fallen in all districts except Maine and North Dakota, where it has risen.

Rain or snow has fallen in New-England, the middle States, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley.

Decidedly colder and fair weather will prevail in all districts, except the lake regions, where light local snows will occur.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours:

West Virginia—Phillippi, 1.70; Fairmont, 1.59; Rowlesburg, 1.60.

Alabama—Tallahassee Falls, 2; Gadsden, 1.60.

Georgia—Resaca, 1.02.

Tennessee—Clinton, 1.53; Loudon, 1.10; Charleston, 1.28.

Pennsylvania—Brockville, 1.54; West Newton, 1.60.

THE STATE COVERED WITH SNOW

Trains Delayed, Roads Blocked—Twenty-five-Foot Drifts in the North.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The storm in this vicinity was the worst experienced since the blizzard of 1888. Sixteen inches of snow on the level, fell. All day long a driving wind of the velocity of twenty-six miles an hour has prevailed, and the mercury has ranged from ten to fifteen degrees above zero. Railroad trains are from two to six hours late on all roads centring here, even the Empire State express sharing the fate of the others. Travel by electric lines is uncertain, it being a difficult matter to keep the tracks open. The snow is of a dry character, and, therefore, has not interfered materially with telephone and telegraph lines, though it drifted badly all day. The storm ceased at nightfall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A heavy snowstorm raged here last night and to-day until 4 P. M. Country roads are drifted full of snow, and the local electric car service has been much embarrassed. Local trains on all railroads were about on time, but Western trains are several hours late. About a foot of snow fell on the level.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Snow began falling early last evening, and at 8 P. M. to-day there was about eight inches on the ground. The wind drifted it badly in the country roads, forming drifts in some places four feet deep. To-night the mercury is dropping fast. The river is filled with floating ice.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A heavy snowstorm, accompanied by a fierce northwest wind, struck this city last night, and by this morning had blocked the streets with heavy snow drifts. At 8 o'clock fine hail began to fall with the snow, and all day the storm has continued, though with abated violence. The street cars ran irregularly most of the day. There is a foot of snow on the ground, and many country roads are blocked with heavy drifts. The river is filled with floating ice and slush which to-morrow will probably be frozen solid, as the weather is clear and growing colder. All navigation has ceased.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Late prospects on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad to-night are not encouraging. The morning trains passed over the road from three to four hours late, but the storm has continued during the entire day, and drifts in some parts of the line are twenty-five feet in height. Nearly all the trains have started, and they may get through before morning. The snowfall has ceased, but the wind is still blowing. The average depth of the snowfall is three feet.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 27.—About a foot of snow fell here last night, accompanied by wind, which drifted it considerably. Travel by rail and highway is greatly delayed. The mercury has been going down since morning, and at noon stood 15° above zero.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A heavy fall of snow has prevailed in the Mohawk Valley since an early hour last evening. At daylight it was something over a foot in depth, and more fell during the day. Where not drifted, the snow is now about 16 inches deep. The trolley cars were badly crippled this morning, and it took some time to get the cars through. Trains on most of the railroads are delayed by the drifts.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A veritable blizzard has been raging here since last night. About a foot of snow has fallen, and it is badly drifted. Thermometer 16° above zero and trains slightly delayed.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Two feet of snow has fallen since last night. Trains on all the railroads are several hours late, and business is much delayed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Auburn has been almost entirely cut off from communication with the outside world to-day. No mail has been received from any point east of this city. The first New-York mail arrives here at 6:45 A. M., but the train was stalled midway between Syracuse and Auburn and did not reach this city until 9 o'clock to-night. One train from the West pushed through the drifts at noon, but could only get as far as Skaneateles Junction. The imprisoned passengers on these trains were fed by the farmers near by, and there was not any suffering through cold or hunger. The country highways are utterly impassable.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The weather has cleared. The snow here has fallen to a depth of twenty inches. At Lake Placid, two feet of snow has fallen and drifted badly. The Adirondack trains from Herkimer are six hours late. Chateaugay trains are three hours behind time. The thermometer registers 4° below zero.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The worst blizzard of recent years has raged here to-day. A fine snow has fallen to the depth of twenty inches, and the wind, blowing a terrific gale, has piled it into huge drifts. The street cars have ceased running, and trains are from one to five hours late. The country roads are completely blocked. The weather is very cold.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A snowstorm almost equal to that of the famous blizzard of 1888 has been raging in the Mohawk Valley since last night, about eighteen inches of snow falling. It has badly drifted, and Central Hudson and West Shore trains are from three to four hours late, and some of them have been abandoned. No freights have been run to-day. The Empire State Express, west bound, was nearly two hours late when it reached this city. The New-York papers of to-day did not reach the Mohawk Valley until 4 o'clock this afternoon. The storm is still raging to-night.

GALE ON THE JERSEY COAST.

Much Damage to Property Along the Beach—Camden in Darkness.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The storm which commenced about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon continued with unabated fury until this morning, when the wind shifted around to the southwest. The sea, however, did not go down, and the waves pounded incessantly against the bulkhead which supports the board walk. At the Seventh Avenue pavilion the flooring was torn up, notwithstanding that the structure had but recently been strongly braced. As the waves struck the bulkhead, the spray was thrown at least fifty feet into the air.

A tug, with three empty coal barges in tow, was seen anchored off Life-Saving Station No. 9, at Manasquan, this morning. During the day two of the barges strained so heavily that they broke the chains which fastened them and drifted out to sea. They were recovered by the tug, however, before they had gone a great distance.

The life-saving men say that the storm was one of the worst known for many years.

This afternoon a huge timber from the Henry R. Congdon, the two-masted schooner which was wrecked at Darlington nearly two years ago, was washed out and floated southward. The current carried it northward again, and as it came up the coast it crashed into the Ocean Grove fishing pier and knocked out several piles and caused other damage. The sewer pipe, which runs under the pier, was broken in two.

Then the timber was secured and hauled high up on the beach.

At Long Branch several big chunks were cut out of the bluff. In front of Mortimer Hendricks's cottage the waves dashed over on the lawn and carried away the last vestige of the famous ocean driveway at this point.

The Barnegat bulkhead was damaged so badly that trains were prevented from running.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 27.—The storm in this vicinity was the most severe since the cyclone of 1888. Electrical wires of all kinds were torn from their fastenings, and poles were blown down by the high wind. Market Street, one of the principal thoroughfares, was literally blocked with the debris until late in the day. Mayor Westcott, Street Commissioner Blowe, and Councilman Sharp this morning formally requested the Camden Lighting and Heating Company not to operate its lighting plant to-night because of the risk of fire or loss of life, should the current be turned on. The plant was accordingly shut down. The city was practically in darkness to-night.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 27.—It began snowing here last night just before 6 o'clock, and four hours later the snow was 5 inches deep on the level. Then the snow changed to rain, and a driving wind commenced to blow. During the night the velocity of the gale was fifty miles an hour, and houses in the unsheltered suburbs roeked uncomfortably, causing the occupants a night of unrest. In the outlying districts the snow drifted badly, making the roads well-nigh impassable.

BARNEGAT DEPOT, N. J., Dec. 27.—The heavy snow which began falling last night turned to rain early this morning. The weather is now growing cold, with the wind from the northwest, which is blowing a gale. Travel on the Beach Railroad is entirely suspended. Trains on the Tuckerton Road were two hours late.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 27.—The southeast gale of last night raised a sea which beat with tremendous force against shore defenses. In two places the tide swept over Poverty Beach, submerging the meadows. Train service to Five Mile Beach is suspended. The wires of the Western Union Company are down. The damage to the shore is small, owing to the wind shifting to the westward.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—It was not until noon that the Consolidated Traction Company's lines were opened between this and the suburban towns and Jersey City. The snow caught the company unprepared, and huge drifts caused an utter paralysis of the system between 11 o'clock last night and noon to-day. The only line open in the city at 10 A. M. was that leading to South Orange. Five hundred men were put to work at daylight on the drifts, and, aided by sweepers, managed to clear the tracks by noon. Many of the schools were closed. All trains entering the city from the west were from half an hour to three hours late.

The towns of Harrison and Kearny, across the Passaic River from this city, are in darkness to-night, the electric plant having been crippled by the snow. Business is largely suspended.

THE EFFECTS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Sleet and Rain Followed the Snow—Local Travel Almost Suspended.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The storm began in Boston and vicinity about 9 o'clock last night, heavy snow falling part of the night, turning to sleet later, and to rain this morning, a heavy northeast gale blowing all night, the wind reaching a maximum velocity of fifty-two miles an hour. Before the rain came, the Signal Office estimated that six inches of snow had fallen. The wind shifted to north this morning, and had decreased greatly in velocity by 11 o'clock. At no time during the night did the thermometer range lower than 20°, marking beabout freezing at 4 A. M., and receding to about freezing at 4 A. M., and receding to 25° later. The streets are filled with slush, and all incoming suburban trains have been delayed from fifteen minutes to an hour by the storm.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The storm began here about 9 o'clock last evening, and in an hour after the wind changed from the north to the northwest and blew briskly. The snow continued to fall all night, and this morning about 8 o'clock there was a hailstorm. There has been but little interruption in the passenger traffic on the railroads, but all the local electric lines are tied up.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 27.—From 12 to 14 inches of snow fell here, then changing to fine hail. Street-car travel was entirely suspended this forenoon.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 27.—Forty-five feet of the 145-foot chimney of the Briggeville woolen mill was blown down this morning. The bricks crashed through the roof of the boiler house, striking and killing John Adams, a fireman. He was terribly scalded, but death may have been instantaneous. Jules Terriar, his assistant, had his head and face cut by falling bricks. Adams leaves a wife and several children.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 27.—A few inches of snow fell in this city last night, followed this morning by hail and a severe rainstorm, with high winds. No damage beyond the flooding of one or two buildings has been reported.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 27.—A severe northeast storm struck here last night. It snowed, then turned to rain. The wind has blown all day at a furious rate.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 27.—The snowstorm which began last evening and raged all night turned into sharp hail this forenoon. Street railway traffic is blocked and telegraphic and telephonic communication to Boston is crippled. A strong northeast wind prevails.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27.—About an inch and half of snow fell here last night. Then it rained hard till noon, and the streets were ankle deep with slush and flowing water. Street car travel was interrupted some. The wind blew a gale from the northeast until noon, when it changed to northwest, but no damage is reported.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—A severe snowstorm set in last night, and continued until this noon, accompanied with fine sleet. About four inches of snow fell. The temperature is moderating. All passenger trains are about half an hour late.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 27.—A southwest gale raged here all day, only one craft coming to this port—the schooner George M. Adams, bound from Baltimore to Boston—and none left. About noon the gale was at its height. The schooner Crescent, lying at the New-York and New-Haven Railway wharf, in Croton, got a terrific thumping in the gale, every sea that struck her making a clean breach over the vessel and wharf. She is undoubtedly damaged, as she is coal laden, and must have been battered against the dock. The Sound steamers City of New-York and City of Boston broke their hawsers at the dock, so that a tug was called to their assistance. The tide was the highest known in many years. The schooner Zach Sherman dragged a long way in the harbor. The steamer City of Worcester left New-York on time last night, but the gale was so severe that she would not venture through Long Island Sound and she remained at anchor near Sands Point till noon, and reached her dock here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 27.—The storm here was severe. Snow fell until early morning, when it changed to rain. No damage is reported along the shore. The Traction Company's electric lines have been practically tied up since last night, only a few cars running. Snow and ice damaged the trolley wires.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 27.—The northeast gale and snowstorm reached Eastern Maine early this morning. The snowfall is heavy, and the wind drifted the snow badly until it changed to hail. The temperature ranges from 10° to 15° above zero.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 27.—The snowfall here is about ten inches. Temperature, 11° above zero.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The snowstorm and gale is very severe in this section. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen, and it has drifted badly. The snowfall has been succeeded by a fine hail. The mercury is from 10° to 20° above zero.

IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE SOUTH

Heavy Snow Which Delayed Trains—The Worst Storm in Many Years.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 27.—The storm began at 7 o'clock last night. Only local passenger trains are running. Through trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Ontario and Western, and the Jersey Central Railroads were completely tied up by immense drifts which fill the mountain cuts. There is an entire blockade of every electric street-car line, and traffic is at a standstill on all the city thoroughfares. All the schools are closed, pupils and teachers being unable to get to the buildings in city and country districts. There is enforced idleness at the mines through the entire region, railroads being unable to put cars into the breaker sidings, and there is every likelihood of a full week's idleness for the miners by reason of the storm.

A flood occurred at Carbondale, caused by drifting snow blocking a canal which runs through a portion of the city contiguous to to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and which is on low ground. Many houses and business places were flooded, causing heavy damage.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 27.—The first heavy snow of the season fell last night, and is about twenty inches deep. The storm began at 6 o'clock last night, and continued until noon to-day. The snow is drifted in places to a depth of from four to seven feet. Trains are delayed and street car traffic has been abandoned.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 27.—The blinding snow storm continued throughout the night and this morning. The electric railways were practically blockaded. About noon double motor cars forced their way slowly along the streets, and the lines were gradually opened. On the various steam railroads trains are late, those from the West being several hours overdue. No accidents have been reported, except the breaking of an axle on a Cumberland Valley engine near Mechanicsburg, which caused no serious damage. The telegraph lines are having trouble east of this city, but the wires north and west seem to be all right. At noon the storm abated somewhat.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 27.—The snowstorm which began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon continued until 11:30 o'clock this morning. Throughout the night the heavy traffic was greatly impeded, and trains on all of the railroads are from one and one-half to four hours late. The depth of snow given by the United States Signal Officer is 12½ inches; maximum temperature, 32 degrees; minimum temperature, 18 degrees.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—The storm of last night was most severe in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The snowfall, which ceased at midnight, was 2.6 inches in depth, and then a rain set in. The fall of rain up to 11 A. M. was 1.5 inches. Aside from the breakage of wires, but little damage appears to have been done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The streets of Washington are almost impassable to-day. No such severe infliction of tempestuous weather has been known here for many years. The heavy snowfall of yesterday afternoon was followed by a cold rain, and then by biting winds and a keen frost, and, consequently, the streets and sidewalks are laid off in ridges of corrugated ice, which render sleighing impossible and locomotion by other means extremely difficult. Slight flurries of snow prevailed during the morning, but not enough to smooth over the rock-ribbed surface of the streets. Of ninety-seven Western Union wires extending from Washington to New-York, only two were in fair working order at 10 A. M.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Snow, sleet, and rain alternately throughout the night filled the streets with slush and impeded traffic. Three and a half inches of snow fell before it turned into rain. This morning a light snow fell, and there is a high wind.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 27.—Snow began falling about 2 P. M. yesterday, and did not stop until 8:30 this morning, and as a result there is a foot of snow in this city and vicinity. All trains on the Baltimore and Ohio from the West and East are from five to seven hours late. The Cumberland and Pennsylvania, West Virginia Central and Pittsburg, George's Creek and Cumberland, and Pennsylvania Railroads report a heavy snowfall along their lines, and all trains are late. The electric street cars were blockaded last evening and travel was impossible until 10 o'clock this morning.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 27.—The heaviest snow in years fell continuously from 4 o'clock yesterday until 8 o'clock this morning. Trains are all late and the street car traffic is completely blockaded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Three inches of snow fell here, the temperature registering 29° last night, a fall of 10° in twenty-four hours. The storm was general throughout the South.

THE STORM IN THE WEST.

Extreme Cold Toward the North and Snow Further East.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 27.—The coldest wave of the season struck Duluth yesterday, and the mercury steadily lowered, with the wind blowing thirty-five miles an hour. This morning it is 18° below zero. This is the first time in several years that there has been no sleighing in December.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—A light snow fell in this section yesterday. As it ceased toward night, the thermometer began falling rapidly, reaching 18° this morning, with a brisk northwest wind.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27.—This was the coldest day of the Winter in Minnesota, the temperature ranging from 14° below zero at 7 A. M. to 4° below at 9 P. M. Out in the State the range was from 25° below at Grand Rapids to 20° below at Stillwater. Not over two inches of snow have fallen at any point, and loggers are having serious trouble in the woods. No serious cases of suffering are reported, as people at interior points are reported well supplied with food and fuel. The cold is moderating rapidly.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—The weather here to-day is clear and cold. There was a light flurry of snow early in the morning.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 27.—The cold weather and snowfall of the past twenty-four hours makes bright the prospect for lumbering. The lumbermen who broke camp on account of soft weather will probably resume work in a few days, giving employment to 5,000 woodsmen, who have been idle because of the lack of snow.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 27.—The worst snowstorm that has occurred in this section for years raged here for more than twelve hours yesterday, accompanied by a severe northwest gale. The maximum velocity of the wind has been about thirty-five miles an hour. Snow has fallen to the depth of nine inches, being drifted in places to two and three feet. The storm abated at 5 o'clock, and last night the weather was cold and clear. The thermometer registered 25° above zero, with a rapidly rising thermometer

ZANESVILLE, Ohio., Dec. 27.—Snow began falling yesterday afternoon, and has continued at intervals since. The ground is covered to the depth of six inches, and sleighs are running. The mercury marks 8° above zero.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The city was visited by a snowstorm, accompanied by high wind, last night. Street railway traffic was interfered with, and sidewalks were blockaded by high drifts.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 27.—The cold snap of last night has not moderated to-day, and a sharp wind makes traveling disagreeable. The thermometer was at 22° below zero at 9 P. M., and is still falling.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 27.—Intense cold has prevailed here since yesterday morning, the mercury dropping from 60° above to 12° below.

ACCIDENTS DUE TO THE STORM.

Houses and Chimneys Blown Down—Horses Killed by Live Wires.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 27.—During the storm last night seven two-story houses, at Seventh and Birch Streets, were unroofed and several of the inmates were injured by falling bricks and plaster. Mr. and Mrs. William Shirley, who reside in one of the houses, were awakened by the chimney crashing through the roof, and almost burying them beneath the wreckage. Both were rescued, badly hurt.

Henry J. Clossterman, a well-known business man, was struck by a falling tree this morning while walking along Broadway and had a leg broken.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—A live wire which fell over the electric railroad wire at First and Grand Avenues this morning killed a horse, which was attached to a milk wagon.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Henry Moreland of Glens River was found frozen to death in the road near his home this morning. He had been drinking.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Several horses were killed in different parts of the city during the early morning to-day by the falling of electric light or trolley wires.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 27.—As Excise Commissioner Harrison Howe was shoveling snow this morning he dropped dead of apoplexy. He was a leading citizen and was prominent in Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic circles.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Blinded by the snow last night, Capt. Charles Conklin of the tugboat John H. Cordts fell from the upper deck to the main deck of his boat, near Staatsburg, and was severely injured. The tow was moored and the Captain brought to this city on the tug.

THE PLYMOUTH'S ROUGH TRIP.

A Terrible Struggle with Huge Waves Off Point Judith.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The steamer Plymouth left for New-York to-night late. She did not arrive until 4:30 P. M., after one of the roughest trips ever endured by a Fall River Line boat. Leaving Sands Point, at the head of the Sound, this morning, she encountered very heavy weather. Being a splendid sea boat, nothing very unusual was looked for.

Rounding into the ocean, and out of the Sound, however, she began striking enormous seas, running crossways, breaking with terrific force against her huge bulwarks. The heavy water tank for supplying the toilet rooms was knocked out of position, and some of the framework shattered. The passengers were much frightened, and, to add to the excitement, the radiator was moved out of place in the saloon, and a thick-witted fellow who saw the steam rushing from the broken pipe, thoughtlessly gave an alarm of fire. One of the crew of the boat, who was near, promptly knocked him down, and averted what might have been a serious panic.

After much heavy buffeting, the boat reached Newport, where gangs of men put her in shipshape. The steamer City of Brockton of the same line, is also reported to have had a rough trip, and to have unshipped a smokestack.

DAMAGE ON LONG ISLAND.

Trolleys Delayed, Board Walks Wrecked, and High Tides Prevailed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 27.—Many lines of transportation on Long Island were effectually blockaded by yesterday's storm. The Long Island Railroad got out its snow plows, and by keeping them going all night had their several branches in fair condition this morning.

It was rather late to-day when the trolley lines got into running condition.

The high tide did considerable damage along the shore fronts. At Bowery Bay a number of small craft were slightly damaged.

Reports from all over the island indicate the fierceness of the storm.

Orient was cut off from the mainland by the high tide, and a fleet of fishing steamers was crowded against the Main Street wharf at Greenport.

At Sag Harbor the tide washed out the Long Island track at several points, and a fleet of scallop sloops was sunk at New-Suffolk.

The foundation of the Massasoit House, at Patchogue, which projects into othe bay, was badly damaged and the bulkhead and board walks in front of the Ocean Avenue Hotel were torn up. The steamer Gracie was driven up on Smith Street, and several oyster boats were washed far up on the shcre.

FUNERAL PARTY CAUGHT BY TIDE.

Compelled to Stand for Hours on the Tops of Carriages.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 27.—In going across the meadows this morning, a funeral procession was caught by the rapid rise of the tide, and the mourners were compelled to abandon the hearse, which bore the body of a child.

In attempting to regain the road, the horses became unmanageable, and had to be cut loose to prevent the carriages from being overturned. The mourners were compelled to take to the tops of the vehicles to get out of the reach of the rising water. They suffered acutely from the stinging cold and wind.

A special train was sent to their assistance, but had to return for lifeboats to reach the imperiled people. They were safely brought to this city about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Severe in the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—A furious snowstorm commenced here early this morning. Street car tracks are blocked and traffic suspended. A heavy wind from the northeast is blowing. The snowfall is a boon to Montreal's unemployed, large numbers of whom have lately been besieging City Hall for work.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 27.—A heavy storm of snow and wind, accompanied by bitterly cold weather, set in about midnight last night from the northeast, and prevailed all over this province. Railway trains are almost everywhere behind time from one to four hours, owing to the tracks being blocked with snow. In this city the electric street car system is badly demoralized, and on several of the routes traffic is entirely suspended. The same state of affairs is reported from other places in the province.

Going It Strong.

In the town of X (Victoria) I had occasion to go and see the Mayor. I found him tipsy. On leaving his presence I went to the office of the Town Clerk. He was tipsy. From there my manager and I went to call upon the Director of the principal bank. He was tipsy. The proprietor of the hotel where I was staying was in bed, suffering from delirium tremens.

The same night, at my lecture, the police had to eject from the front seats two individuals who, by their conduct, were preventing the audience from following me. One was a prominent person in the town, and the other was the worthy representative of the district in Parliament.—John Bull & Co. Max O'Rell.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27,—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday.—MAINE, fair, colder, with a cold wave in Southern portion, high northwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, colder, with a cold wave in Eastern portions, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except local snow in the early morning, colder, north winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, colder, northwesterly winds becoming northerly. VIRGINIA, fair, colder, with a cold wave in Western portion, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, northerly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, colder, with a cold wave in northern portion, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave in southern portion, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, snow flurries in the early morning, fair Friday, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in southern portion, northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, colder, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, except local snow near the lakes, colder, northwesterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, except local snow in the early morning, colder, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, except local snow in the early morning, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming westerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southwesterly. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer in western portions, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO and MONTANA, fair, warmer, south winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast at Galveston and Key West, and on the Atlantic coast from Norfolk and Norfolk Section to Eastport.

BROOKLYN'S THIRD SYNOD

Many Priests Assemble in the Church of St. John the Baptist.

A PROCESSION FO

HARVARD LEADS AT CHESS

Won Both Games in the Contest for the Intercollegiate Cup.

THE OTHER GAMES WERE DRAWN

Yale Is Second in the Tournament, and Columbia Last, Having Won Only Half a Point—Well-Played Contests.

The second round of the intercollegiate chess tournament was played yesterday at the Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, and resulted in Harvard's gaining a lead of a point over Yale. The players faced each other as follows: J. Binion of Columbia against Arthur Bumsted of Yale, William V. Belden of Princeton against S. M. Ballou of Harvard, A. M. Price of Columbia against Walter L. Van Kleeck of Harvard, and R. L. Ross of Yale against Edmund B. Seymour of Princeton.

Two of the games were drawn. They were between Ross and Seymour, and Bumsted and Binion. The Harvard men won the other two, and it is thought that the cup this year will go to Harvard.

Binion and Bumsted played at Table No. 1. Binion opened with P—K4, and Bumsted adopted the old French defense. The game was a very interesting one, and resulted in a draw, after sixty-four moves. Bumsted's time of playing was 2 hours 33 minutes, and Binion's time 2 hours 37 minutes.

At the second table Belden and Ballou met, and the Harvard man forced Belden to resign after 27 moves. Belden's opening was the Ruy Lopez, and his time of playing 4 minutes. Ballou's time was 26 minutes.

Van Kleeck and Price met at the third table, and Van Kleeck credited the second win of the day to Harvard. Price decided on a Ponziani, but Van Kleeck was too strong for him and won in 27 moves. Each of the Harvard men took the same number of moves to win in. Price's time was 58 minutes, and Van Kleeck's time 57 minutes.

Ross and Seymour played at table No. 4. Ross opened with a Queen's gambit, which Seymour declined. This was a hard struggle, and resulted in a draw after thirty-eight moves. Ross's time was 1 hour 40 minutes, and Seymour's 1 hour 11 minutes. Following is the play in this game:

Ross. White.	Seymour. Black.	Ross. White.	Seymour. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	B—Q3	BxB
P—QB4	P—K3	QxR	P—K5
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	Q—B4	QxQ
P—K3	B—K2	BxQ	PxKt
Kt—KB3	Castles.	P—Kt5	Kt—K2
B—Q3	P—QKt3	RxR ch	BxR
P—QKt3	P—QB4	PxP	B—K3
B—Kt2	Kt—QB3	R—RB7	K—B
P—QR3	B—Kt2	R—R3	K—Kt2
R—QB	R—QB	K—Kt3	K—Kt3
PxQP	KtxP	R—B7	Kt—B
PxP	KtxKt	K—R3	K—R2
BxKt	BxP	K—Kt3	K—K3
P—QKt4	B—K2	K—B4	K—B3
Castles.	B—KB3	P—R4	P—Kt4 ch
BxB	QxB	PxP ch	PxP ch
B—K4	KR—Q	K—Kt3	K—K4
Q—K2	P—KR3	R—KKt7	K—K3
R—B2	P—K4	Q—Q87	K—K4
KR—QB	Q—K3	R—KKt7	K—B3
P—KR3	P—KB4	Drawn.	

Following shows the number of games won and lost by each player:

	Won.	Lost.
J. Binion, Columbia	½	1½
A. M. Price, Columbia	0	2
S. M. Ballou, Harvard	2	0
W. L. Van Kleeck, Harvard	1½	½
A. Bumstead, Yale	1½	½
R. L. Ross, Yale	1	1
W. V. Belden, Princeton	0	2
E. B. Seymour, Princeton	1½	½

The standing of the colleges is as follows:

	Yale.	Harvard.	Princeton.	Columbia.	Won.
Yale	—	½	1½	½	2½
Harvard	½	—	2	1	3½
Princeton	½	0	—	1	1½
Columbia	½	0	0	—	½
Lost	1½	½	2½	3½	—

The third round will be played to-day, and the players will meet as follows: Binion vs. Belden, Bumstead vs. Ballou, Price vs. Skinner, Seymour vs. VanKleeck.

HIGH-CLASS HORSEMANSHIP.

Entertaining Exhibition at the New-York Riding Academy.

Many persons whose names are familiar in the fashionable set saw an exhibition ride at the Central Park Academy last evening that was more than usually entertaining. The display of saddle horses, which served as an introductory to the programme, was considerably above the average. C. A. Nyegaard was the commander of this, as well as of the grand entrée, in which thirty-two riders participated.

Some very pretty evolutions were shown by these, their clever work receiving the liberal applause it merited. Those who took part were: Mrs. Rosenfeld, Miss Myers, Mrs. J. Sample, Miss A. E. Frapric, Mrs. C. W. Young, Miss Crawford, Miss Adams, Mrs. Wuerz, Mrs. C. Rothschild, Mrs. Sturmdorf, Miss Smith, Miss Fischer, Miss Durlach, Dr. Griswold, James Beck, M. Platz, J. L. Graf, William Salmon, J. Schowel, M. S. Mannes, J. Gumperz, S. Guiterman, C. Wuerz, J. Buchann, George Vieth, Mr. Sinauch, E. B. Levy, L. Lasker, Dr. Sturmdorf, Mr. Abrahms, and E. Pfeiffer.

Orphan, ridden by Charles T. Krauss in high school, merited the admiration of the critics. Mr. Krauss's horsemanship was perfect.

The evolutions in trot and gallop, executed by sixteen of the best gentlemen riders of the academy, commanded by A. W. Dingleman, were very pretty to look at. The riders were Elias Rothschild, S. J. Lowenthal, G. Neef, E. Grund, E. M. Lowenthal, Charles Weinberg, H. L. Blum, L. F. Straus, L. S. Frankenheimer, Dr. A. Sturmdorf, T. Hoebler, L. Gotthell, G. Blumenthal, A. Blum, O. E. Ballin, and S. Rothenberg.

There were two events on the programme which provided sport of an exciting nature—one was the umbrella race and the other the thread-and-needle race. The starters in each event were the same—namely, Messrs. W. Cohn, D. Nickman, S. Knight, and R. Donnelly. Mr. Cohn's saddle slipped in both contests, causing him to fall each time. He was not injured in the least. Mr. Nickman won the umbrella race and Mr. Donnelly captured the honors in the thread-and-needle contest. R. P. Doudney had command of both of these events.

Four ladies and four gentlemen participated very gracefully in the flower quadrille. They were Mrs. L. E. Rosenfeld, Miss N. Myers, Miss Adams, Mrs. Whitney, and their partners, Messrs. C. T. Krauss, R. P. Doudney, W. A. Lethleidiege, and C. A. Nyegaard.

An exhibition of jumping closed the ride.

Among the guests of the academy management were Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sample, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Young, Miss Langton, Mr. and Mrs. George Massey, Miss Quick, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Busteed, Capt. and Mrs. Wuerz, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. Callmann, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grund.

Charles P. Sumner, E. Rothschild, Miss Whitney, Miss Adams, E. Paladini, Miss Swan, Miss H. Ross, Dr. McMahon, Miss Odette Tyler, Gen. Kirkland, J. Q. A. Ward, J. W. Wentworth, L. Cohen, the Misses Bendit, Miss Olga Keppler, W. M. Massey, B. Herman, Miss M. O'Donohue, L. L. Mack, and Miss McCreery.

Alix Beat Pacific Coast Records.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—There was a small attendance at the races here yesterday, on account of rain. Interest centred in the free-for-all trot between Azote, Nightingale, and Klamath. The latter horse is from Santa Ana, and her best time heretofore was 2:13. The track was about three seconds slow, yet Klamath beat her own record, making a mile in 2:12¼. Rain started just as the horses were called. In the first heat they got away without a hitch, Klamath leading. It was nip and tuck to the stretch, they coming down head and head until within ten yards of the wire, where Klamath forged ahead and came in a winner. Azote won the second heat in 2:10. The third heat was very exciting, Klamath winning in 2:12¼. Azote won the fourth heat in 2:10¼. Azote won the fifth heat and the race in 2:12¼.

Alix was entered to beat the world's trotting record, 2:03¾, made by her at Galesburg, Ill. She did not beat it, but made the remarkable time of 2:05½, the quarters being 0:31¾, 1:03, and 1:35½. This beats the Pacific coast records, either trotting or pacing.

Says Bethel Is in This Country.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 27.—"Bob" Kneebs, the American horseman who was arrested in Germany on a charge of ringing the mare Bethel, is here taking evidence in his own behalf. In an interview yesterday he said:

"The mare Bethel is in this country, and I can prove it. I do not propose to make the whereabouts of the animal known, for the reason that I have more enemies here who would do me harm if they could, than I have in Germany. Hefener even swore in Germany that the mare Nellie Kneebs was Bethel. It is true that I intended to take Bethel abroad, and told him so, but I never did take her." When asked about the statements of the men who went to his ranch at Wakefield, Neb., and to the farm of George Freeman, near Elk Point, S. D., to see Bethel, he said: "They went to the wrong place. I can take them to Bethel inside of twenty-four hours."

Cumberland Park's Big Meeting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Directors of the Cumberland Park Club met last night and decided to give a twenty-four-day running meeting, beginning April 1, 1895. They decided on a programme calling for an outlay of slightly over $50,000, which is the largest sum of money ever hung up for running horses south of Latonia. The stakes will be as follows: Cumberland Prize, for three-year-olds, $4,000 added; Iroquois, for two-year-old colts, $1,500 added; Thora, for two-year-old fillies, $1,500 added; Maxwell House Handicap, for two-year-old fillies, $1,500 added; Duncan Hotel Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added. In addition six more stakes will close Jan. 15, as follows: For two-year-old colts and fillies, $1,500; for three-year-olds, $2,500, and four others, with $1,000 added to each. The purses and over-night handicaps will be $400, $500, and $600.

Entries to all the stakes close Jan. 15, and entry blanks will be sent out Saturday. Secretary Palmer leaves to-day for New-York and other Eastern and Northern points to secure entries.

Connecticut's Polo League.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 27.—Officials of the new Connecticut Polo League last evening decided not to admit Waterbury to the league, as the only ball in the city where polo can be played has been let for other purposes. Arrangements for a team next year are already in progress. The league this year will probably consists of Fairhaven, Manchester, Meriden, Wallingford, Norwich, and New-London.

ROADSTERS' FINE BOWLING.

They Easily Defeat the Lafayette Wheelmen in a Match.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 27.—A short time ago there appeared in The New-York Times a challenge from the Lafayette Wheelmen of New-York to bowl any team in the Wheelmen's League a match game. Capt Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters promptly accepted the challenge, and to-night, in the Lyceum alleys, two games were rolled, the Roadsters winning both with ease. The score in the first game was 870 to 685, and in the second game 774 to 725.

The Lafayette boys came out to Rahway with confidence, and with their pockets well filled. They left with all their vim gone and with empty pockets.

The great strength shown in the last eight games by the Roadsters is phenomenal, they having won all these games handily. Their work is the subject of a great deal of praise in this section. The high score, 870, made by the Roadsters, was the result of scientific bowling by the whole team. Difficult spares were made with clocklike regularity all through the game. The visitors, on the contrary, claimed that, as this was their first match game, they could not be expected to win to-night.

In the first game the Roadsters took the lead at the start and kept increasing it more and more each frame. For the Roadsters, Messrs. Mooney and Martin put up the high score of 202 each. The former made five straight strikes, and the latter four. Capt. Chamberlain was out of form in both games, but the high scores he has made so far this season rank him among the star bowlers.

In the second game the visitors took the lead in the first frame, but the Roadsters pulled themselves together in the second and quickly overhauled them. By easy gains they increased the lead, until at the close they were victorious by 49 pins. After the game the visitors were entertained at supper by the Rahway team and members of the Roadsters. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	1	7	2	164
Martin	4	4	2	202
Chamberlain	1	5	4	140
Mooney	5	2	3	202
Howard	4	1	5	156
Total	15	19	16	870

LAFAYETTE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bradnour	1	1	8	107
H. Beam	2	6	2	160
Cohn	3	2	5	153
J. Beam	2	4	4	148
Calister	2	1	7	111
Total	10	14	26	685

FRAMES.

Union County.90 165 247 323 414 507 584 640 788 870
Lafayette.....57 104 189 256 338 396 480 520 620 685

Scorers—A. C. Watson and W. Hepburn. Umpires—E. B. Slater and G. D. White. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and J. Beam.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	5	2	3	155
Martin	2	1	7	121
Chamberlain	1	6	3	156
Mooney	3	5	2	177
Howard	2	4	4	163
Total	13	18	19	774

LAFAYETTE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bradnour	2	4	4	148
H. Beam	2	2	6	140
Cohn	2	3	5	140
J. Beam	3	5	2	152
Calister	4	1	5	145
Total	13	15	22	725

FRAMES.

Union County.47 143 217 305 389 460 536 618 685 774
Lafayette.....57 130 204 280 363 428 517 580 650 725

Scorers—A. C. Watson and W. Hepburn. Umpires—E. B. Slater and G. D. White. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and J. Beam.

Beat the Regular Team.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 27.—The string of defeats charged up to the Tourist Bowlers, competing in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs tournament, has subjected the members of the team to a great amount of jollying from their clubmates, who dubbed the tail-enders "Duffers" and organized two teams of five, called the "Chippies" and "Hot Stuffs," to convince their representatives that their knowledge of twirling the wooden spheres was very limited. Fun and merriment reigned supreme on Seymour's alleys last night, when the battle royal was commenced. The regulars defeated the "Hot Stuff" team easily, and, resting on their laurels, declined to wrestle with the "Chippies" unless they defeated the "Stuffs." This they did in gallant style, and then turned in and beat the regular team by 58 pins. The "Duffers" were forced to pay for suppers.

Carleton Club Five to Bowl in Boston.

Arrangements have been made for a visit of the Carleton Club bowlers of Brooklyn to Boston Saturday, Jan. 12.

The regular inter-club five, accompanied by a dozen or more rooters, will visit the Hub to compete in a series of three games with the team of the Boston Athletic Association. The match is to be rolled on Saturday night, the next day being spent in sightseeing. A return match will follow, after which the Carletons will visit Washington to bowl their annual match with the Columbia Athletic Club. The team includes Charles H. Ebbets, Captain; George Mason, Joseph Frankish, and Messrs. Van Siclen and Stoner.

New Manhattan's Boxing Show.

Six bouts have been arranged for the first subscription boxing show of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, which takes place to-morrow evening in the club's spacious gymnasium. The programme is as follows: First bout, William Riordan of Providence vs. E. Moore of this city; second bout, "Eddy" Curry of this city vs. J. Bruman of Brooklyn; third bout, J. Spiess vs. M. Martin, both of this city; fourth bout, "Little Willie" Joh of this city vs. Martin Flaherty of Worcester; fifth bout, "Jack" Falvey of Providence vs. "Sam" Tompkins of Astoria; sixth bout, "Jimmie" Dime of Amsterdam vs. "Johnnie" Gorman of Brooklyn. The first contest will be called at 8 o'clock.

Yachts Being Built at Nyack.

The sixty-foot, sixty-five-foot, and one-hundred-and-twenty-foot steam yachts now building at the works of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y., are progressing very nicely. The sixty-footer is for Dr. W. A. Haskell, and will be used on the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill. The sixty-five-footer is for a New-York yachtsman, and will be used on Long Island Sound and vicinity, and the one-hundred-and-twenty-footer is for F. C. Fowler of Moodus, Conn. Messrs. Seabury & Co. are also building a mahogany flier for Mr. Alfred Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club. This boat is to be 48 feet long, 7 feet 5 inches beam, 4 feet deep, and 2 feet 6 inches draught. It will be fitted with a triple-expansion marine engine and a water-tube boiler.

Mr. H. G. Seguine of Rossville, S. I., has ordered a steam launch. It will be 35 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches beam, 3 feet 3½ inches deep, and 2 feet 6 inches draught. This boat will be cedar-planked, and will be fitted with a standing roof top and canvas side curtains. The interior trimmings will be of ash and oak.

Mr. Sands Buys a Ship Yard.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 27.—Capt. F. P. Sands of the New-York Yacht Club to-day purchased Crowley's ship yard here, containing over 5,000 square feet. The report gained ground at once that he had bought the place for the New-York Yacht Club, but Mr. Sands denied this. It is understood, however, that he desires to have it equipped so that yachts of all sizes and kinds may be drawn up there for repairs or fitted out for racing. Such a place has long been needed here. The yard is admirably situated on the harbor front.

Storm Prevented the Hockey.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Owing to the great storm the international hockey match which was to have been played to-night between the United States Hockey team and the Shamrocks of this city had to be postponed at the last moment.

The Americans will play the Victoria team to-morrow night under Canadian rules, immediately after which they will leave for Toronto, where two matches will be played.

New Year's night the Americans will meet the Kingston team, whence they will journey to Ottawa, where they will play one game Jan. 2, and another the following day at the Governor General's Rink. Matches throughout the tour of intercollegiate teams will be about equally divided between the American and Canadian rules, and the Canadians anticipate the result of the Americans' visit will probably be the adoption of the Canadian game.

Atlantic League Plans.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—Ted Sullivan, formerly manager of the Washington baseball team, is in town to-day in the interest of the proposed Atlantic League, and the prospects are that a club will be formed here. The league is to consist of eight teams, two to be in Pennsylvania, two in New-Jersey, and four in Connecticut. The Connecticut teams are to be, if the scheme is adopted, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Danbury. The New-Jersey teams will be entered from Newark and Paterson.

No College Football in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—The Presidents of the colleges in this State at a meeting held in this city decided to prohibit intercollegiate football games henceforth. Exhibition sports only will be allowed.

The Skating Championships.

The entries for the annual skating championships which will be held at Orange Lake, Newburg, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 19, close Jan. 14 with Gus C. Walton, 28 Broad Street, this city. An entrance fee of $1 for each event, is charged. The distances will be 440 yards, one mile, five miles, and ten miles.

Leave to Mortgage Club Property.

Justice Cullen yesterday granted leave to the New-York Athletic Club to mortgage its clubhouse, at Hog Island, New-Rochelle, and its property in New-York City, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company for $70,000. The money is to be used in paying off an existing mortgage and other debts.

STATE WHEELMEN TO MEET.

Matters of Importance to Come Before the New-York Division.

Wheelmen all over the State will be deeply interested in the result of the regular meeting of the Board of Officers of the New-York Division, at the Grand Union Hotel, to-morrow evening. Seven delegates to the National Assembly will be elected, and a lively contest is very probable. The several committees will also submit their reports, and much of importance is expected in them, particularly in that of the Committee on Highway Improvements. The other reports will be from the Committees on Rules and Regulations, Racing Board, Rights and Privileges, Transportation, and Road Book.

In addition to the above work, an important amendment to the by-laws will be presented, and undoubtedly it will be carried, as it is for the best interests of the division work. The amendment reads as follows:

Section 1. There shall be the following standing committees, to wit:

1. Executive and Finance, to consist of the Chief Consul, Vice Consul, and one member, to be elected by the board from the division membership at the June meeting of the board.
2. Rights and Privileges.
3. Rules and Regulations.
4. Improvement of the Highways.
5. Road Book.
6. Racing Board.

Each of these committees shall consist of three members, excepting the Committee on Improvement of the Highways and the Road Book Committee, which shall each contain as many members as, in the judgment of the Chief Consul, shall appear necessary to thoroughly perform the respective duties prescribed by these by-laws for said two last-named committees, and who shall be appointed by the Chief Consul in the exercise of the discretion herein conferred.

The meeting will be called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, as there is much work to do, and it is desired to complete it before midnight.

Maine's Chief Consul Here.

James E. Marrett of Portland, Me., the Chief Consul of the Pine Tree State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, is at present a guest of Isaac B. Potter, the Empire State Division leader. Mr. Marrett is a veteran in cycling experience, and at the head of his division has done much to improve the sport and pastime in his territory. He has been particularly active, like Mr. Potter, in agitating the "good roads" movement, and much of the success attained by the Maine wheelmen in this direction is due to his untiring efforts. There are at present only about 300 members in the division, but the State has nearly 5,000 wheelmen, and it will be Mr. Marrett's aim to increase the list to double its size during the coming year. The outlook for the sport in his State next season is particularly rosy, according to Mr. Marrett. Several tracks have been arranged for, and more race meets are being planned than were held during the past season.

Ducker for the Racing Board.

It was, stated on undisputed authority yesterday that the new Chairman of the Racing Board of the State Division, League of American Wheelmen, would be Henry Ducker of Buffalo. Mr. Ducker was prominent in cycling as far back as Hendee's time, and acquired much popularity in the superior management of the big race meets at Springfield in those days. The veteran's appointment will find favor with the rank and file of wheelmen. Howard E. Raymond, the Chairman of the National Racing Board, held the position to which Mr. Ducker will be appointed up to the time of his departure for Chicago to reside there permanently.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Students of racing will be interested to know what gears were used during the past season by the leading Class B men. This list tells the story: Sanger, 76; Johnson, 72; Taxis, 72; Tyler, 74; Bliss, 68; Titus, 74; Miller, 72; Maddox, 72; McDuffie, 68; L. C. Johnson, 70; L. Callahan, 70; C. H. Callahan, 72; Allen, 72; Lumsden, 70; Githens, 72; E. C. Johnson, 70; Taylor, 68; Church, 72; Sims, 72; Cooper, 70; Cabanne, 70; Brown, 72; W. F. Murphy, 70; C. M. Murphy, 72; MacDonald, 72; Bald, 72; Kennedy 72; Goehler, 72.

—The newest club in the Eastern District of Brooklyn is called the Continental Wheelmen.

—A "stag" will be held this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, at the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 60 Hanson Place. A very entertaining programme has been arranged, and a large attendance is anticipated.

—The Alva Wheelmen have secured quarters at 8 East Sixtieth Street. Applications for membership in the club can be directed to Secretary Karl, 235 East Fiftieth Street. Up to Jan. 15 no initiation fee will be charged.

—A sudden check has been put on cycle riding by the arrival of the snow. It will probably be some time before the pastime can be resumed out of doors.

—The National Cyclists' Union of England has voted not to adopt the two-class system.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Metropolitan Bowling Club reception, Lexington Avenue and Harlem River.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Annual Fall meeting of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel.

Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Bicycling.—Riverside Wheelmen's stag, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; presentation of New-York Times trophy won at Madison Square Garden. Midnight run to Tarrytown, starting from One Hundred and Tenth Street. Kings County Wheelmen caffeeklatsch, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue. South Brooklyn Wheelmen stag, at 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1

Young Men's Christian Association gymnastic exhibition, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Meeting of New-York Wheelmen, at 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Close of Intercollegiate chess tournament; reception and presentation of medals at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Greenwich Wheelmen's "ladies' day," 509 Hudson Street.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken, 8 P. M.; Atalantas vs, Tourists, at Newark.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Riverside Yacht Club meeting.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Rahway.

Long Island Wheelmen's ball, at Astoria, Schuetzen Park.

THE MULVANEYS ARE RECONCILED

Mulvaney Furnishes the Bail Bond for His Wife and She Deeds Back to Him All His New-York Property.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 27.—The celebrated Mulvaney case became more interesting to-day when Mrs. Mulvaney and Valentine, with whom she eloped to Texas, appeared in court to plead. Both answered not guilty to the charge of robbing Mr. Mulvaney, the aged husband. The court set the trial for Feb. 11.

Mrs. Mulvaney was conducted back to her hotel and Valentine to the penitentiary. Soon afterward Mr. Mulvaney met his wife at the hotel, and a reconciliation followed. He signed her bond for $4,000. It is understood that she has deeded back all the New-York property which her husband gave her.

Valentine is still hopeful that his father in New-York will come to his relief.

THE BROKEN ST. JOHN'S BANKS

Bail for Accused Directors Increased—The Union Bank Found Solvent.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 27.—Bail for the accused Directors of the Commercial Bank was increased to $36,000 each to-day, after consultation with the Crown. More warrants for officials were issued to-night. The preliminary investigation of the Directors' cases will be held next Wednesday. Actions have been taken by note holders against both banks for the payment of the notes in gold.

The legislative committee reported on the Union and Commercial banks to-night. The Union Bank was found solvent and able to pay everybody 100 cents on the dollar, with time and the passage of an act stopping actions for the payment of notes in gold. The Commercial Bank was found hopelessly insolvent, and the utmost expected of it is a small dividend.

The Government proposed to guarantee Union Bank paper to the amount of 80 cents on the dollar, and Commercial Bank paper to the amount of 20 cents on the dollar. A warm discussion ensued. The Opposition wanted equal guarantees, or a guarantee by the colony of all notes at face value. Nothing will be decided until to-morrow. Several speculators in bank notes are heavy losers.

The following is taken from a private letter written by a prominent and respected citizen of St. John's to a friend in this city:

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 17, 1894.

My dear ——: I replied to your kind telegram of inquiry at once. It would be difficult to exaggerate the misery caused by the financial crisis. The papers have informed you of the main features and of the condition we are in from the want of a currency, which I think is the most extraordinary thing that ever occurred in any civilized community. Without any warning the two banks closed the same day. My own case will serve as an illustration of what happened. I had in the house for current expenses about $60 in Union Bank notes and a few dollars in silver. I had lying in the bank on current account some $200 or $300. When the bank closed the notes were useless; the other money was locked up, so that I had about $5 to go on with. Of course, I had credit enough at the shops, and from a friend I managed to get $10 in silver to pay wages of servants and for other things.

Almost every one was in a similar predicament. Trade was arrested, except on credit. Workmen were dismissed—no cash to pay wages. Some measures are about to be proposed to make existing notes in circulation legal tenders, under guarantee of Government. The failures followed each other rapidly. How many more will follow it is quite impossible to say. All depends on relief coming soon in some form, so as to give time for realization of stocks held.

The position of the Commercial Bank is thoroughly bad—overdrafts to an enormous extent were allowed, and were obtained by the Directors themselves. It is thought the manager will be indicted criminally. The Union Bank is much better—will be able to pay its debts, but I expect the shareholders will lose their shares. You will be sorry to hear that I am one of them. I had the utmost faith in the Union.

Of course, we are terribly depressed, but hope for the best. This accursed credit system has been at the bottom of it. It led to a rotten banking system, and the inevitable crash. The failure of a house in London which sold most of our fish precipitated the crisis.

Dinner to Recorder Smyth.

A farewell dinner was tendered to Recorder Smyth by the members of the District Attorney's staff at the Hotel Waldorf last night.

Among those present were Judges Cowing, Martine, and Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court, who is an ex-Judge of General Sessions; ex-Assistant District Attorneys Francis Wellman and Henry B. B. Stapler, and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. All the Assistant and Deputy Assistant District Attorneys were present.

The dinner was strictly private, and no speeches were made.

An Illinois Bank Robbed.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 27.—The private bank of L. J. Wright and C. V. Stevens at Somonauk was robbed last night. The safe was blown open and all its contents taken, about $8,000 in money and $1,000 in diamonds. The bank has a capital of $25,000 and a surplus of $16,000. It will not be affected by the robbery.

Discharged by Commissioner Andrews.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews announced yesterday that Assistant Foreman Charles L. Jaehne had been discharged on Dec. 17 because of the indictment against him for furnishing "straw bail" and aiding in the impersonation of a prisoner.

Only Occasionally.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Do you ever get foreign substances in your eye, Madge?"

"Not very often; once a Duke and once an ordinary Baronet."

COL. BRECKINRIDGE FOR SENATOR

He Says His Friends Are Talking About His Candidacy—He Is Now Lecturing to Small Audiences.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky spoke at the Pike Opera House to-night on "Eras of American Development and their Great Men."

He had an audience of 250, seventy-five of whom were women. His lecture was flowery and pleasing to the ear, but was received with little enthusiasm. In the midst of it a rumor spread over the house that the door receipts had been attached by Miss Pollard, but this proved a mistake. The receipts were attached, but it was by a local notary public to secure a five-hundred-dollar fee for taking a deposition for Desha Breckinridge, in his father's case.

Congressman Breckinridge, accompanied by Mrs. Breckinridge, and his son Desha, arrived in this city from Charleston, West Va., this morning. "There are a whole lot of people in Kentucky, who want to go to the Senate," he said to a reporter. "These men are now enjoying the holidays, and I don't care to disturb their pleasures by announcing that a new man has entered the race."

"But you are looked upon as a candidate, are you not?"

"Well, I have not done any work along that line yet."

"Your friends are urging you for the place, are they not?"

"That word 'urge' is pretty strong. They are talking about it, but, as I say, nothing has been done yet. I have not been over the State and do not know what my chances would be for the Senatorship."

Col. Breckinridge delivered the first lecture of his present tour at Charleston, West Va., Wednesday night. Speaking of his audience, he said:

"It was such a miserable night I was surprised to see anybody out. About 175 people came to hear me through ten inches of snow. Had it been me, I would have said: 'I'll not go out to hear that fellow such a night as this.'"

It is learned that only six of the 175 were women.

MISS ROSENTHAL MAKES NO CASE.

Her Charge Against Policeman Gill Will Probably Be Dismissed.

The complaint against Policeman Thomas Gill of the Fifth Street Station, made by Hannah Rosenthal, of 49 New Chambers Street, which was tried yesterday before Commissioner Kerwin, will probably be dismissed, as the young woman failed to make out her case against the policeman.

Gill had arrested her at Eighth Street and Second Avenue on the night of Dec. 7, and charged her with disorderly conduct. She was discharged by Police Justice Simms. She subsequently went before the Lexow committee and told the Senators that, because she had rejected the policeman's advances, he had arrested her.

At the trial yesterday, Miss Rosenthal admitted that, although Gill was a stranger to her, she smiled at him when he passed by in plain clothes. She afterward stood in conversation with him.

In his own behalf, Gill said that he was sent out on the night in question to look after the women who infest the neighborhood. He saw Miss Rosenthal standing alone on the corner, and, as he passed by, she smiled at him, and he went up to her, and, from the conversation which passed between them, he became convinced that she was a woman of bad character, and he therefore arrested her. Decision was reserved by the Commissioner.

CADET RECEPTION AND DRILL

The Guests of St. George's Battalion at the Lexington Opera House.

The sixth annual military reception of St. George's Battalion was held last night at Lexington Opera House.

It was participated in by St. George's Battalion, the Ninth Regiment Cadet Corps, the Twenty-second Regiment Cadet Corps, the First Bicycle Signal Corps, Ascension Company, No. 1, Knights of Temperance, and Troop A, Cadet Corps.

The programme opened with a company drill and bayonet exercise by the St. George's Cadets, under the command of Capt. John Revell. The drill was effective, but was not accorded as much applause as the sabre exercise by the Troop A, Cadet Corps.

An exhibition by the St. George's Fife and Bugle Corps, under Drum Major William L. Lease, was next in order, and then the first part of the programme concluded with a parade and review of the different cadet corps, formed as a regiment, under Col. George C. Crollus. About 200 cadets paraded.

After the parade, the remainder of the evening was given up to dancing.

The affair was under the patronage of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Gerard, C. W. Lowrey, Mrs. William H. Schieffiin, Mrs. F. H. Betts, Miss Jane L. McCoy, and many others, most of whom were present.

COMPLAINTS OF TEA IMPORTERS

A Conference with Appraisers Regarding Inferior Tea.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—At the United States appraisers' warehouse to-day a conference of local tea importers—at which Appraiser Frank Hoyne and William McKinney, Assistant Appraiser at the Port of New-York, were present—was held, to obtain the views of the importers as to a uniform plan for the rejection of prohibited, inferior tea; to discuss the advisability of presenting to Congress a bill for the appointment of a permanent Board of Arbitration to pass on tea imports, and to furnish Mr. McKinney with information as to how teas are passed at this port.

Mr. McKinney is also authorized by Secretary Carlisle to conduct the same investigation at St. Louis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Detroit, where the importers are accused by the New-York and Chicago houses of violating the law against admitting for consumption all spurious teas, exhausted leaf, and imitation stock. It is alleged that Inspectors at these minor ports are derelict in their duty, to the injury of the Chicago and New-York importers' trade. The sentiment was against a Federal board of appeal or abitration.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANOS.
65,000 IN USE. ESTAB. 1849. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES OF UPRIGHTS FROM $350 TO $600. OTHER PROMINENT MAKERS', $100 UPWARD; EASY TERMS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED.
SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANO. (WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS.")
OPEN EVENINGS. EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 8th AV., NEAR 14th ST.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3. (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Proposals.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Sealed proposals for towing and unloading scows at Riker's Island until the sixteenth day of April, 1895, will be received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, Centre and Franklin Streets, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon, December 31st, 1894, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Form of contract and proposals may be had at the Department of Street Cleaning. WILLIAM S. ANDREWS, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Nov. 16, 1894.—Sealed proposals for repairing U. S. Engineer Dredge "Hell Gate" will be received here until 12 M., Dec. 29, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Co., Engrs.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP

A BOYCOTT IS ENJOINED

Though the Writ Issues Too Late to Prove Effective.

REAL BASIS FOR THE DECISION

A New-Jersey Court Holds that Boycotting Is Malicious Mischief, and Therefore Clearly Actionable.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—At Trenton to-day Vice Chancellor Green granted an injunction to restrain the Essex Trades Council and Typographical Union No. 103 of Newark from distributing circulars to injure the business of The Newark Times.

The trouble is the result of a disagreement between Mr. Barr and the printers of Newark over the use of "plate matter" in the paper.

The Trades Council, which consists of eighteen labor organizations in Essex County, undertook to help the printers by declaring a boycott against the paper. Eight of the organizations were in the affair, however, and the injunction does not apply to them.

The court in its opinion does not treat of the criminality of the offense except to say that it is malicious mischief and undoubtedly actionable.

The decision came too late to be effective, as the paper suspended as a morning paper on Nov. 30 last, and is now published, without the use of plate matter, as an afternoon paper.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Fred L. Flohn of Silver Lake Renown Again Under Arrest.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Frederick L. Flohn, a real estate agent, was arrested this morning by Detective Cosgrove on complaint of Mrs. Ann E. Ryerson of 66 Orange Street, who alleges that Flohn on June 12 of this year embezzled $25 from her. Flohn is the same man who was convicted and sent to the penitentiary eighteen months ago for practicing fraud in his real estate transactions.

Before Judge Mott Flohn entered a plea of not guilty, and was held in $250 bail for the Grand Jury. Flohn is only twenty-nine years old, and comes from a good family, who gave him exceptional educational opportunities. Four years ago he embarked in the real estate business, and by extensive advertising built up a large trade. One of his features was the Silver Lake tract, on which it is claimed he cleared $20,000 in a short time. Early in 1892 ugly rumors began to circulate about Flohn's mode of living and his manner of conducting business.

These led to an investigation, which disclosed the fact that he was an embezzler to the extent of thousands of dollars, and warrants for his arrest were issued. Among his victims were the complainant in the present case, William Effinger, and the former owner of the Silver Lake tract. Flohn eluded arrest for some time through the aid of friends who kept him in hiding in this city, but he was eventually captured by Detective Cosgrove, convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months at Caldwell.

By the aid of influential friends and partly because of his former good standing he secured a pardon at the end of six months, and was liberated on Dec. 18, 1892. For a time nothing was heard from him, and then it was learned that he was conducting a curbstone brokerage business and acting as a general purchasing agent. Mrs. Ryerson was induced finally to make a purchase through him. She conducts a confectionery store, and on June 12 says she gave Flohn $25 to purchase sugar from a refinery which he claimed to represent. She says the sugar didn't come, that Flohn never returned, and finally she took action which resulted in his arrest.

ANTITOXINE PLANT ASSURED.

Newark Horses Will Be Treated at the New-York Laboratory.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Newark antitoxine plant is assured, so Dr. Herman H. Herald reported to the Board of Health to-night. He said that the $7,500 needed for the establishment of the laboratory would be forthcoming at once, either by appropriation by the Common Council or by popular subscription, for both of which he has positive assurances.

Dr. Herald conferred with Dr. Biggs of the New-York Board of Health relative to securing the amount of serum necessary for use in Newark until its own plant is established. Dr. Biggs said forty horses were already inoculated at the New-York laboratory, and that the serum obtained from them would be required for New-York. It would be impossible for them to supply other cities, even temporarily. He agreed that if Newark furnished the horses, they would be treated at the New-York laboratory without extra charge for services, saving necessary cost of maintenance. The plan suited Dr. Herald, and was adopted by the Board of Health to-night, which passed resolutions thanking Dr. Biggs and the New-York Board of Health for their courtesy. Newark thus secures the serum six weeks earlier than it could by waiting for the establishment of its own plant.

The plans for the building are already prepared, and the work of erection will begin immediately on the land recently purchased for the isolation hospital. A resolution was adopted similar to the one adopted by the New-York board, guarding against the sale of spurious antitoxine and vaccine of all sorts.

In the Civil Courts.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—In the Circuit Court, before Judge Child and a jury, a suit to recover about $1,000 was tried today. The plaintiff was Isaac Eichorn of New-York, and Dr. Charles S. Stockton was the defendant. When the toy manufacturing concern of Joy & Seliger went into the hands of J. Frank Fort, as receiver, in July, 1893, Dr. Stockton was the purchaser at the receiver's sale. Some months later Mr. Stockton, with Mr. Seliger, went to New-York and had an interview with Mr. Eichorn. The latter claims that Mr. Seliger rented the premises at 538 Broadway for a term of two years at the rate of $1,350 a year. When the doctor was placed on the stand he swore that if Mr. Seliger made any such arrangement with the plaintiff he did it without authority.

A verdict for $1,395, in favor of A. Peebles Smith, was yesterday given, against the Crescent Drug and Chemical Company. The action was brought to recover money said to be due on a contract. It was tried before Judge Child and a jury in the Circuit Court.

Last of The Journal.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The plant of the defunct Newark Journal was sold today for considerably less than $1,000. Thomas T. Kinney bought the engine and boiler for $70; Auctioneer Miller the press for $45, and junk dealers were the principal purchasers of the remainder, excepting the "good will," which even the junkmen wouldn't handle.

Investigating at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N J., Dec. 27.—The investigation into the alleged extravagant expenditures of public funds by the Monmouth County Board of Freeholders will be resumed here to-morrow.

MISS BANCROFT WEDDED TO A FOREIGNER

The Granddaughter of the Historian Marries Capt. Flach of Sweden.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—In the First Church to-day, at noon, Pauline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs J. C. Bancroft and granddaughter of the famous historian, George Bancroft, was married to Capt. Carl Gustaf Flach of the Swedish Royal Navy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stopford W. Brook, pastor of the church.

The ushers were Messrs. T. N. Perkins, M. T. Hallowell, C. B. Perkins, R. G. Fessenden, G. W. Agassiz, Ellison James, Blake, Hubbard, and Putnam, and the maid of honor was Miss Hester Bancroft, a sister of the bride.

The bride was attended and given away by her father. The groom, who wore the full-dress uniform of his rank, was attended by Mr. W. D. Bancroft, brother of the bride, as best man, in the absence of Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister, who was unable to be present on account of illness. After a brief tour, the couple will reside in Sweden.

Fowler—White.

Miss Eleanor White, daughter of J. Frank White of 120 East Forty-sixth Street, was married on Wednesday evening at her home to Russell Story Fowler, son of Dr. George R. Fowler of Brooklyn. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and carried a bouquet of white rosebuds. The best man was Wells Hamilton of Brooklyn, and the maid of honor was Miss Florence C. White, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Minnie Moorehouse and Miss Katie Sammis. Guy Peterkin and Dr. Wood were the ushers.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James White, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Moorehouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bush, Albert D. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C. Ewen of Dobbs Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. George Schofield of Greenwich, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Lawrence of Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sammis of Huntington, L. I.; the Misses Manning, Mrs. John D. Sammis of Huntington, L. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Florence G. Fowler, Royal H. Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Hamilton, Mrs. Mary Fahrnam of Norristown, Penn.; Mrs. Margaret Wells, Miss Mary Wells of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Soars of Norristown, Penn.; Thomas Leeming, and Dr. Frank Friel.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler will make their home at 302 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Gill—Smith.

ORANGE N. J., Dec. 27.—In the First Presbyterian Church this evening Miss Louise Barnes Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb A. Smith of Main Street, was married to George Metcalf Gill of New-York, a son of Mayor John Gill. The bride was given away by her father, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Otis Gill of Westmore, Vt., a brother of the groom. The bride was attired in white satin, en train, trimmed with Duchesse lace. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Lord, and she was attired in white organdie over white satin and carried day-break carnations and maidenhair ferns. Miss Grace Smith, Miss Eleanor Clark, Miss Mary Reynolds, Miss Bertha Fuller, and Miss Helen Stocking were the bridesmaids. They wore pink silk gowns, with satin waists of the same color, covered with white chiffon. Their bouquets were of day-break carnations and maidenhair ferns. Stephen W. Smith, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Emlyn M. Gill, brother of the groom; James Timpson, Samuel H. Fisher, Norwood T. Smith, brother of the bride; Clarence Larned, and Dr. Frederick P. Solley of New-York. After the ceremony a reception for the younger friends of the couple was given at the home of the bride's parents.

Henry—Henry.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Mattie H. Henry was married this afternoon to Congressman Winder Laird Henry, Representative in Congress from the First Maryland District. The ceremony took place at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in the presence of many friends and relatives of the couple, who are connected with the oldest families in Dorchester County. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Franklin Bache Adkins, brother of the bride. He was assisted by the Rev. T. C. Page, rector of Christ Church, and the Rev. Dr. James L. Bryan.

The bride was attended by Miss Charlotte Goldsborough Henry, sister of the groom. Mr. Levin S. Dail of Cambridge was best man. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens, holly, mistletoe, palms, and roses. The ceremony was performed according to the old English custom. Mrs. Henry is the widow of Daniel M. Henry, a cousin of Congressman Henry.

Hall—Condit.

The marriage of Miss Alice W. Condit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Condit of 23 West Fifty-eighth Street, to Edward Everett Hall took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, officiated. The services were fully choral.

Miss Maud Mabley acted as maid of honor, and Dr. William States as best man. The ushers were Charles J. Hall, Frank M. Black, Frank W. Dodge, Arthur C. Clayton, and Joseph Hall.

A reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents.

Dayton—Stockton.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Miss Harriet Maria Stockton, daughter of Gen. Robert F. Stockton, President of the United Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, was married in this city to-day to William L. Dayton, ex-United States Minister to The Hague. The Rev. Oscar Bunting, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated at the ceremony at the bride's home. Only the immediate families of the parties were present.

Gaines—Young.

Mrs. Olivia da Silva Young was married at high noon yesterday to Thomas Foster Gaines at her home, 71 East Fifty-fourth Street. The bride is the only child of Mme. da Silva and is a granddaughter of the Marquise de Villeneuve.

The Rev. Dr. Atterbury performed the ceremony. Only intimate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Mother and Child Die Together.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The home of Joseph Rothery of 55 Quitman Street, was made sad on Christmas night. Within ten minutes of each other the wife, and Lola, the seven-year-old daughter, died. Mrs. Rothery had been ill for some time, but the little girl was stricken with diphtheria and carried from robust health to death in less than three days. Both funerals will be held to-morrow.

A Steamer Overdue.

S. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 27.—The steamer Lord O'Neill, (Br.,) from Baltimore Dec. 19 for Dublin, which passed Cape Race, N. F., yesterday, bound for this port short of coal, has not yet arrived. It is supposed that owing to her shortness of coal the vessel became helpless, and was driven off by the hurricane.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

Peter Callaghan, thirty-eight years old, of 435 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, fell down a flight of stairs last evening at 164 William Street, and received a compound fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Huason Street Hospital, where he died.

CARELESS WORK WITH THE BOOKS

The Freeholders' Investigation of Clerk Tappen of New-Brunswick Develops Gross Irregularities.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Freeholders' investigating committee met again to-day, and Clerk L. H. Tappen of Metuchen was put on the stand. His examination showed that his books were badly kept and that important records of proceedings were not entered in them. Resolutions were missing from the books, as also were orders to pay bills, and, in some instances, vouchers for bills which had been paid by the Collector were found to be unstamped. Most of these were for the years 1893 and 1894. Over $11,400 of paid bills were omitted from the minutes. It was not claimed that Mr. Tappen did this with criminal intent, but that it was simply carelessness. In many cases, particularly in those of members of the board, it was shown that bills had been paid by the Collector without payment having been authorized by the board. The Collector admitted that he had done this on his own authority, but had deducted the amounts paid out when the bills were audited by the board. He didn't know, but believed, that services had been rendered for the money paid out.

In the matter of overdrawn appropriations, the Clerk could not find any authorization for the same upon his books, and Commissioner Stevens suggested that hereafter he should index his record book. It was shown that the rule was that all bills should be stamped by the Clerk as ordered paid before the Collector paid them, but in some instances this had been overlooked.

It was also shown that fees and cost bills and taxed bills did not go before the board, but bills of Coroners did.

So far in the examination nothing criminal has been found, but very much carelessness in the keeping of accounts.

IN BEHALF OF STEPHENSON.

But Judge Gaynor Denied His Counsel's Application.

Counsel for ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson of this city, sentenced by Justice Ingraham to three years and nine months and to pay a fine of $1,000 for accepting a bribe, applied to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for an order to show cause why a stay should not be granted.

Justice Gaynor denied the application. He said:

My attention being now called to the change made by the Legislature in May last, in the law concerning applications for stays of judgments in criminal cases, I do not see that I am free to refuse to hear this application, as I at first supposed was the case.

The law formerly was that such an application could be made to any Justice of the Supreme Court in the State, there being no limitation in respect of the judicial district in which the conviction was had or of the number of Justices to whom the application could be successively made, so that every Justice in the State might in turn be applied to.

This state of the law made such applications so troublesome, and sometimes so unseemly, in the actual chasing of Judges all over the State, as was thought to be the case in the applications under the conviction of McKane, that Judges generally referred the applicant to his own district, and it was proposed to the Legislature that the law should be so changed that such an application could be made only in the judicial district in which the conviction was had, and to only one Judge other than the trial Judge, and that his determination of the matter should be final.

The suggestion to confine the application to the district was received unfavorably, it being urged that the defendant should be free to apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court in the State, as it not infrequently happens that justice (or at least the appearance of justice, which is not less important,) requires that he should be allowed to do so.

But the suggestion that the decision of one Judge, other than the trial Judge, should be final was favorably considered and the law was changed accordingly on May 7, 1894, (Code Criminal Procedure, Section 520.) It therefore seems that I have no right to refuse to hear this application.

I do not think, however, that I should grant the order to show cause presented. I do not regard the accompanying affidavit as sufficient to warrant me in so doing.

It states no ground of error, whereas the papers should substantially disclose to the District Attorney the alleged errors upon which the application is to be argued, so that he may come prepared. Let proper affidavits be presented and a day will be designated for the hearing.

A Real Estate Deal.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Curtis & French, dealers in musical supplies, yesterday bought the First Methodist Church store property, on Broad Street, opposite Mechanic Street. The property has a frontage of 42 feet 6 inches, and is 150 feet deep. The building is of brick, two stories high, and has three stores on the first floor. The price paid was $20,000, and possession will be given on April 1.

Licenses Are Granted.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Common Council of Rahway, at an adjourned meeting to-night, granted licenses to those saloons against which petitions were circulated in all the Protestant churches, except the Episcopal, on Sunday. Allegations stating that the saloons were constantly violating the ordinances have been made to the Council, but all were based on "information and belief."

Took Roach Poison.

ELIZABETH, Dec 27.—Mrs. Charles Ward, age thirty, a variety actress, took a quantity of roach poison last night after the performance. Her life was saved by the efforts of physicians.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Congressman Charles Daniels of Buffalo is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge Francis M. Finch of the New-York Court of Appeals is at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, and J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston are at the Holland.

—Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo and Lieutenant Governor-elect Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Pierre Botkine, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington; Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

It is a Traveling Sign Put Out by the Enterprising Merchant.

One of the first things that a manufacturer or merchant does when he goes into business is to put out a sign, so the public can locate him and know what goods he deals in. This is justly looked upon as a necessity. Following the thought a little further, what is an advertisement but a sign?—a traveling sign going regularly before buyers, just as traveling salesmen do, only where a traveling salesman can visit tens, a traveling sign or advertisement visits thousands. In point of fact, each supplements the other. The traveling sign introduces the goods of the traveling salesman; the traveling salesman follows up and enforces the work of the traveling sign. The traveling salesman sometimes cannot get the attention of the buyer; the traveling sign is always waiting and reaches the buyer's attention when he has time to read and think.

The present development of commerce would be impossible without the newspaper. Where would the great fortunes which have been made by "Royal" baking powder, Baker's chocolate, Pyle's "Pearline," "Apollinaris" water, Mumm's champagne, Hostetter's Bitters, Ayer's medicines, Singer's sewing machines, "E. & W." collars, the great dry goods and department stores, together with thousands of others, of which these are but types, be, if it had not been for the opportunity afforded by the newspapers to keep their names and goods before the understanding of the people?

If merchants appreciated their opportunity and the mine of wealth lying before them, when intelligently worked, they would run after publishers, seeking an opportunity to place their signs before the people, instead of publishers running after them and soliciting them to advertise.—American Grocer.

BIG SHORTAGES FOUND

Revealed by an Examination of County Treasurer Adams's Accounts.

HE AND CLERK TORMEY INVOLVED

Significant Extracts from the Report of the Special Committee of the Kings County Supervisors.

While browsing among the books in the office of Treasurer Henry H. Adams of Kings County, seeking to discover the size of the shortage in that genial and popular Democratic machine leader's accounts last Fall, the special committee of the Board of Supervisors charged with the investigation stumbled on a discrepancy of $862 in the books of jurors' fees, kept by Lawrence J. Tormey, Adams's clerk.

Mr. Tormey said it was merely a clerical error, and he promptly paid the amount of the discrepancy out of his own pocket.

The committee thought little about the matter at the time, being wrapped up in the Adams shortage, now fixed at $65,000.

It was only when The New-York Times called attention to the ease with which the jurors' fees could be stolen, and pointed out some recent real estate investments of Mrs. Tormey and the expensive habits of her husband, that the committee concluded to push further into Tormey's accounts.

As a result of the investigation thus suggested by this paper, the special committee yesterday reported to the Board of Supervisors that they had found a shortage of $24,148.28 in Tormey's accounts.

The committee also reported that the elimination of errors, &c., and a second curry combing of Treasurer Adams's books by a second set of experts, had finally fixed the shortage in his accounts at $65,547.97. This does not include $16,500 acknowledged by Mr. Adams to have been advanced by him last Fall to John Y. McKane without official vouchers.

The total shortage is $106,196.25, and County Treasurer Adams is liable for the entire amount.

Mr. Tormey is said to be in the South. He has not been at the office of the County Treasurer for over two weeks, and he was rarely seen there for several weeks before.

Tormey was last seen in Brooklyn on Wednesday of last week by a reporter. He and Mrs. Tormey and their invalid daughter drove to the Annex Ferry, foot of Fulton Street, in a cab.

Mr. Tormey told the reporter that he and his wife were taking the daughter to Somerville, Ga., for her health. Mrs. Tormey, her husband stated, would stay South till Spring, but he would remain only a short time.

In Jersey City, Tormey and his family boarded the Congressional Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They have not been seen since.

County Treasurer Adams said yesterday he had received a telegram from Tormey on Christmas, saying he would return to Brooklyn last night or this morning. He had not returned up to a late hour last night.

M. V. B. Burroughs, a clerk in the County Treasurer's office, claimed yesterday to have received a letter from Tormey last Saturday.

No steps have been taken to prosecute either County Treasurer Adams or Tormey. The shortage in Mr. Adams's accounts has been a matter of public knowledge for nine months.

Lawrence J. Tormey is an active machine Democratic politician. He lives at 212 Dean Street, near Bond. Formerly he was a butcher. His salary is $2,500 a year. When he entered the office, it was $1,500 a year.

Mr. Tormey is known as a generous wine opener, and a free liver. He takes care of "the boys" around election time, and is liberal in dispensing liquor and cigars.

He is a business partner of the County Treasurer in a wood and coal yard, in East New-York, now the Twenty-sixth Ward, and is said to have speculated considerably with Mr. Adams in real estate. Mr. Tormey has invested considerable money in real estate in his wife's name.

For instance, on Sept. 13, 1889, she bought from John M. Knox, executor of the estate of Amelia M. Mason, for $4,500, ten lots at Grant and Adams Avenues, Twenty-sixth Ward.

And, again, for example, on Feb. 25, 1893, Mrs. Tormey loaned $6,375 on a mortgage on property owned by Frank C. Colyer.

The report of the experts, Charles Dutton and J. R. Sparrow, who examined Mr. Tormey's accounts, explain in detail how the shortage proceeded during the ten years under investigation. It says:

To provide funds for the payment of jurors' fees in currency, moneys were drawn from the Treasurer's general fund and used as an independent jurors' fund. The moneys so drawn were entered in proper form on the cash book and debited to the account of "jurors" on the ledger, which account was credited at the end of each year with an account entered as the unexpended portion of the total amount drawn during the year from the general fund for the payment of jurors' fees, the balance being the amount recorded as having been paid to jurors.

Payments to jurors were authorized to be made from certified lists furnished by the Clerks of the Courts, which were entered by the court clerks in books known as jurors' books. These books show the name of the court, date of the trial, name and number of the juror, number of days' service, the amount due to him, and if payment had been made, the signature of the juror, and the date of payment.

Jurors' fees not paid during the year that the service was rendered, were entered in a book called "Arrears of Jurors." This book shows date of payment, number and page of the jurors' book, name of the juror, and the amount paid to him.

By a comparison of these books the following facts were discovered:

In ten years, the total amount of money drawn by Tormey from the County Treasurer for payment of jurors' fees was $517,673, of which $19,001.92 was returned to the County Treasurer by Tormey as unused, making the total amount of his alleged disbursements $498,671.08. But only $474,522.80 was actually paid out, leaving $24,148.78 unaccounted for.

Tormey drew the money for payment of jurors' fees usually $500 at a time from the County Treasurer. The shortage was discovered simply by adding up Tormey's own figures, which showed that false balances had, for years, been made to the County Treasurer.

The shortage could have been discovered at any time in the last ten years, the experts said yesterday, by an examination of Tormey's books. By adding up his payments to jurors, the experts said, it could have been seen at once that they did not amount to as much as the totals set down and handed over to the County Treasurer.

The shortages were at first small; then they grew, year by year, and attained a maximum, after which, they fell off, and have decreased annually for several years.

In view of the disclosures so far made, there is much curiosity in Brooklyn to know the real amount of cash left in the County Treasury.

The moneys received by the County Treasurer are for three accounts—the Trust Fund, the Military Fund, and the General Fund.

The county has control over only the last named fund, and it is the only one that has been investigated. The questions which now arise in the minds of many people in Brooklyn is this: Is there a shortage in either or both of the other funds, the Trust Fund, or the Military Fund? Is any State money missing?

The investigation has shown that the moneys of the three funds were intermixed. It has shown, too, that "check kiting" was carried on for years, to a heavy amount, to cover over false balances on the books.

The total amount of checks drawn upon one bank and deposited in another was $2,417,488.27. Some tranfers were made at the end of a month, making the amount in the banks appear to be larger than it actually was, for credit was given on the last day of the month for deposits of checks dated the first of the following month and included in the balance of both the banks with which the transfer was made.

Checks amounting to $1,544,547.84 were drawn from the general fund which were for account of the trust fund, and checks amounting to $90,881.31 were drawn from the trust fund, which amount appears on the books as having been disbursed for the county. The amount of $85,115.94 was drawn from the general fund for military fund disbursements.

The amount of $191,495.02 was drawn from the general fund for other than county disbursements, which were not recorded upon any of the books of the Treasurer.

The shortage in the general fund of $65,547.97 was determined in the following general manner:

The total receipts by the Country Treasurer from Aug. 7, 1883, the day he took office, to Nov. 30, 1893, were $49,822,924.69. The total disbursements were $49,412,647.95, leaving an actual amount to the credit of the county of $410,276.74. The experts find actual funds and credits for only $344,728.77, leaving unaccounted for $65,547.97, not including the jurors' acount.

A curiosity of the investigation is that when the salary pass book of the National City Bank of Brooklyn was made up and balanced, in April, 1889, the bank made an error of $1,000 in favor of the County Treasurer. This error has been verified by the books of the bank.

Mr. Adams did not seem at all disturbed yesterday when asked about the shortage in Mr. Tormey's accounts. He laughed, and said it was all bosh.

An unusual influence of a political nature is at work in Brooklyn in behalf of Mr. Adams. The latter is a very close personal friend of "Boss" McLaughlin, who thoroughly believes in Mr. Adams's integrity, and is standing by him. Mr. McLaughlin has, for years, attended Mr. Adams's hog-guessing matches in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

SERVICE OF CHRISTMAS SONG

Carols Sung in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church by a Vested Male Choir.

The Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, held a beautiful service of Christmas music last evening.

It was the nineteenth of a series of musical services that have been held by the church, in connection with its broad and practical east side missionary labors.

The music last evening consisted chiefly of carols. The following was the order of service:

Confession Versicles and Responses.
Carol, "A Virgin Unspotted"..Traditional
Carol, "When I View the Mother"..
.....Barnaby
Organ Solo, "Bethlehem".....Sullivan
A Canticle for Christmas, "The Cradle of Christ".....Bridge
Organ Solo, Pastoral Symphony ("Messiah").....Handel
Bass Solo, "Nazareth".....Gounod
Carol, "The Anthem of Peace"...Barnaby
Offertorium.
Collects and Benediction.
Postlude

The canticle was in six parts—chorus, solo, (baritone,) carol chorus, solo, (soprano,) chorus, and prayer.

Gounod's "Nazareth" was one of the finest parts of the service, and the "Anthem of Peace," which appropriately closed the musical part of the service, was rendered with all the beauty of volume and expression that can only be given by a number of voices exceptionally well trained.

The organ solos were by Clement R. Gale, the organist and choirmaster of the church, an Englishman and a thorough musician.

The vested choir of men and boys is a paid one, and the men are most of them trained choristers from Europe. The boys have had the benefit of Mr. Gale's experience in their training. The Rev. Dr. Satterlee, rector of the church, and his assistant, the Rev. Louis Cameron, were in charge of the service.

The church was decorated with Christmas greens, and a large number of persons were present.

The services are so much enjoyed that people from Brooklyn come over to take part in them.

The twentieth special musical service will be held on Jan. 29, when Stainer's "Mary Magdalen" will be sung.

Gifts to St. Paul's Children.

The annual presentation of Christmas presents to the Sunday-school children of St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Vesey Street, took place in the main classroom of the school last night.

The room was tastefully decorated and a handsome Christmas tree, illuminated by many waxen tapers, stood at the end of the hall and in front of the organ.

The service, which consisted of songs and recitations, was under the supervision of the Rev. William Gibb.

Two hundred of the 500 children on the roll were in attendance to receive their Christmas presents. Gifts will be sent to the children unable to be present. The teachers of the several classes received special presents.

SHALVEY HAD THEM CONVICTED.

Philip Kievent and His Wife May Be Victims of Police Revenge.

The confession of ex-Ward Man Shalvey before the Lexow committee, has given currency to the charge that two persons were railroaded to prison because they refused to pay the police for protection.

Philip Kievent and his wife, who kept a saloon at 86 Suffolk Street, were convicted last March, before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, of robbing a man in their saloon. Kievent was sentenced to eight years in State prison, and is still in confinement. His wife was released after serving nine months. Shalvey was the principal witness against them. It was said by the prisoners at the time, that they were convicted because they refused to pay tribute to the police.

Chief Clerk Unger, who was then an Assistant District Attorney, says there may be some foundation for the charge, for he remembers that when the case was tried a number of reputable persons swore to the good character of Kievent and his wife.

Judge Cowing said yesterday that he thought a petition had been circulated for the pardon of Kievent, but he could not remember.

Bagdad Ever the Same.

When the Lady of Bagdad hired a porter (in the tale of "The Thousand and One Nights") and visited many shops in succession, they were the same shops as now. The tinworker still sits in his niche in the wall and hammers contentedly from dawn to sunset; the cloth vendor still sells the wares among which he is enshrined in his boxlike shop, in the close and dark bazaar, like a Buddha in a case; the grocer still treasures his spicy stock, and the measuring of every commodity is still a matter of very grave importance.

There are the same odors of rancid samman in the cooking shops, and the same wondrous pistachio cakes at the confectioners', floating in their oily syrup. In the long bazaars, through which pass camels with enormous sideloads, horses, carriages, and mules, there are the same bustling and the same cries of warning. The great primitive, unchanging East is seen here in all its coloring.—The Fortnightly Review.

BROUGHT TO TERMS BY HER SON

The Suit for a Conservator Over Mrs. Mary T. Johnson Withdrawn.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 27.—The famous case on trial in the Probate Court for a conservator over Mrs. Mary T. Johnson was settled amicably this afternoon. Mrs. Johnson is the possessor of $300,000 in Chicago real estate and $100,000 of bonds. She has agreed to form a trust fund of $60,000, with ex-Consul General Wallar and ex-Senator Thayer as Trustees. The fund will be held for her children, but she will have the income.

The conservator proceedings, which were brought by her son, Andrew T. Johnson of New-York, because she had intrusted her coachman with bonds, have been withdrawn.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A depot for the reception of contributions of clothing for the sufferers in the drought-stricken districts of Kansas and Nebraska has been opened by The Christian Herald, at 740 Broadway. Packages of clothing may be sent there, senders paying expressage. The American Express Company has offered to carry all such contributions to Kansas and Nebraska free.

—A collision between a north-bound Third Avenue cable car and a truck driven by Charles Olpp of 3,344 Third Avenue, at Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, early last evening, caused a block on the line for nearly twenty minutes.

—The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

—The seventy-second anniversary of the birthday of Louis Pasteur, discoverer of the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia, was celebrated at the Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, yesterday.

—The Manhattan Liberal Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a special programme this evening, in German Masonic Hall, 220 East Fifteenth Street.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday reserved decision on an application by James W. Dempsey for an injunction restraining the sale, under foreclosure, of a piano which belonged to his mother, and upon which he had borrowed $100 from a money lender named Maxlow of Third Avenue, this city. He declares that, after Maxlow had deducted his commission, he got only $65, and then he discovered that the mortgage had been assigned to Maxlow's son-in-law, one McKellar.

—An application was made to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction to restrain the Inspectors of Election from receiving at the Democratic primary last night the votes of fifty-three persons who, it is claimed, were illegally placed upon the rolls of the Third District Democratic Association of the Tenth Ward in June, September, and December. Justice Cullen refused to grant the motion, as the men could be arrested if they voted contrary to the law.

—The conference between the representatives of the employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the officials of that road was continued yesterday, but no agreement was reached. The committee of the men will wait upon the officials of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company today, and on Saturday will have another conference with the Brooklyn Heights Company officials.

—State Committeeman Robert M. Johnson has declined the position of Deputy County Clerk, tendered him by Henry C. Saffen, the Republican County Clerk-elect.

—Charles Mertz of 137 George Street and Lewis Hahn of 339 Starr Street were each fined $50 yesterday for selling policy slips.

Long Island.

—The Flushing and College Point Electric Railway has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The company proposes to operate a trolley road between the two places represented in its name. The capital stock is placed at $125,000 and is divided into shares of $100 each. The Directors for the first year are Daniel O'Dell, E. Bayard Halstead, Paul D. Cravath, John W. Houston, Victor K. McElheny, Jr., Frank A. Dillingham, Philip F. Kobbe, Harvey Romer, and Charles Snow Kellogg.

—The Volunteer Fire Department of Whitestone is interested in a lively canvass for First and Second Assistant Engineers. There are five companies in the department, and two of them have nominated candidates for the offices mentioned. The only candidate for Chief is William J. McMahon, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The election takes place on Jan. 8.

—At the annual communication of the Babylon (L. I) Lodge, No. 793 of Freemasons, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Master—Joseph A. Douglas; Senior Warden—Edward A. Scudder; Junior Warden—W. A. Ketcham; Treasurer—Postmaster E. A. Hawkins; Secretary—S. W. Cooper; Trustee—Charles Searle.

—At the semi-annual election of officers of Newport Lodge, No. 677, I. O. O. F., of Amityville, L. I., last evening resulted as follows: Noble Grand—Ansel S. Smith; Vice Grand—Joshua P. Jervis; Secretary—John C. Gosline; Permanent—C. A. Luce; Treasurer—Stephen R. Austin.

—A carriage owned by George Bolus of Locust Valley and another owned by Frederick Stroppe of Glen Cove collided in the last-named place yesterday. The five occupants were thrown out, and one of them, W. H. Dorsey of Glen Cove, was severly injured.

—An old windmill near the Bridgehampton railroad station has been sold to a stock company for $900. There are twenty shareholders in the company, and they expect to realize on their investment by charging an admission.

—Prominent residents of Sayville are considering a plan for the organization of an electric railroad company to operate a line between that place and villages on the line to Port Jefferson.

—The residents of Wainscott want a public hall, and efforts are being made to raise the money to put up a building.

—The Rev. J. J. Wolf has been installed as pastor of the Oceanside Presbyterian Church.

Yonkers.

—At the meeting of the Board of Police the Treasurer reported the receipt of an order from the County Treasurer for $1.80 for conveying a person to the County Almshouse, and $5 for the pension fund from Alexander Laird. The board allowed Patrolman Wood his wages, which had been deducted on account of sickness. It then considered the new rules prepared by Commissioner Moller.

—The snowstorm did not entirely stop the running of the trolley cars, but it made the trips very uncertain and irregular until about noon yesterday, when they got into a normal condition again. The worst delays were on the line running to Mount Vernon.

—Sunday school Christmas festivals were held last night in St. John's Episcopal Church, St. John's, in the Fourth Ward; Park Hill Reformed Church, Dayspring Church, and Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church.

—The annual charity ball took place last evening in Teutonia Hall, and was a success. The attendance was large, and all had an enjoyable evening. The hall was handsomely decorated.

—M. Lorini has purchased from W. D. Kershaw a plot of land on Livingston Avenue, 50 by 113, for $2,400, upon which the purchaser intends to build a dwelling.

—John J. Hanrahan, Clerk of the Board of Health, fell on the sidewalk Wednesday evening, and received injuries which incapacitated him for work yesterday.

—The severe storm and bad walking have not interfered with the bazaar for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, in St. Joseph's Hall, in St. Joseph Avenue.

—Nelson A. Ball, who was severely injured by a fall from his bicycle a couple of weeks ago in Getty Square, is out again.

—Miss Maggie Orr of Paterson, N. J., is the guest for the holidays of Miss Minnie C. Gray, in Woodworth Avenue.

—Miss Minnie Smith of Philadelphia is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Dinstone, in Linden Street.

—Merchants report the holiday trade still good in their various lines of business.

—Miss Augusta Meeks is home from her studies in Wesleyan University.

—Thomas C. Cornell is confined to his house by illness.

Burglars Take 10,000 Cigars.

Kimball Brothers & Co., cigar manufacturers, who occupy the entire building 54 West Broadway, reported to the police yesterday that burglars had entered their premises between Christmas Eve and Wednesday morning and carried off 10,000 cigars, valued at $1,000. The burglars climbed from the roof of an adjo

Friday
Dec. 28-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE BUDGET FOR 1895

Almost Completed by the Board of Estimate.

SUM OF $1,198,955 GRANTED PARKS

Battery Park Aquarium Gets $25,000 — Appropriations for Many Private Charitable Institutions.

A meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, which was practically the last one for the arrangement of the final budget for 1895, there was an interesting discussion between Mayor-elect Strong and Secretary McCormick of the Gas Commission with reference to the placing of lamps in front of the former's residence.

Mr. McCormick told the board that he had inspected the stoop in front of Mr. Strong's house and had discovered that there was no good place in which to put the lamps. Mr. Strong said that he was not aware that there was any appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. McCormick replied that a resolution had been passed by the present Common Council permitting the erection of lamps at the residences of ex-Mayors and Mayors at the expense of the public. Mr. McCormick agreed to make another visit to the residence of the Mayor-elect.

In the course of the meeting of the board Mayor Gilroy took occasion to correct Park Commissioner Bell. Mr. Bell, according to the view taken of it by Mr. Gilroy, wanted to have provisions made for several skilled laborers at $1,200 a year. Mr. Gilroy said plainly that such employes should come under the provisions of the civil service law. The places so sought for by Mr. Bell are in the new aquarium, in Castle Garden. It is proposed to open the aquarium on Feb. 1. It will have, perhaps, the largest tank capacity in the world.

Roughly estimated, it is said that the budget for 1895 will amount to about $40,000,000. However, it will be just as well to wait for the final declaration of the budget and the amounts to be deducted therefrom before forming an opinion as to the sum appropriated. The city's share of the State tax, $3,541,319, was put in the budget. It does not include $631,000 demanded as the city's quota for the care of the insane.

Mayor-elect Strong was present at the meeting yesterday with his private secretary, Job E. Hedges, and also at the executive session of the board in the Mayor's inner office. The executive session is the usual meeting of the board at which claims against the city are considered. The board practically finished its work yesterday. The final signatures will be affixed to the budget next Monday morning.

When the executive session was over the board met in the Mayor's office. Commissioner Bell of the Park Department appeared and asked for $40,000 for the maintenance of the aquarium in Battery Park. He finally received $25,000. He did not relish the fifteen-thousand dollar cut, saying that he believed the full amount asked for was necessary.

He wanted $3,000 for the salary of the Superintendent, which was allowed, but when he asked for $1,200 each for three skilled laborers the pruning knife was called into play.

"Strike that out," said the Mayor.

"Why?" asked the Commissioner.

"Because it would be a violation of the civil service law to engage a skilled laborer at any salary like that."

Commissioner Bell then asked for the money for aquarists.

"Who are the aquarists?" asked the Mayor.

"Oh, they are the skilled laborers," said Mr. Bell.

"That is different, calling them aquarists. We could grant the money for them," said the Mayor.

Col. Strong smiled as he thought of what was in a name, and also how the letter of the law was often not the spirit of it.

Commissioner Bell said that the Aquarium is the largest in the world in point of tank capacity. He asked for $5,000 for food.

"Food for what?" asked the Mayor

"Food for fishes," answered the Commissioner, and the joke was on the Mayor.

The Commissioner discoursed learnedly on the duties of an ichthyologist, who would be required. The Mayor complimented him on his knowledge of things piscatorial.

The $25,000 allowed for the aquarium brings the total appropriation for the Department of Parks up to $1,198,955..

The County Clerk's office and the Supreme Court received $309,780. This sum was for both.

The charitable institutions were next taken up. The appropriations for these are fixed by law.

Mayor Gilroy said he was opposed to appropriating money out of the city exchequer for private institutions, even though they cared for persons who would otherwise be a public charge. The Mayor said, however, that, as the law was mandatory, there was no other course than to comply with its provisions, but he desired to express his feelings on the matter.

Controller Fitch said that when the new State Constitution goes into effect the amount that this city is at present appropriating for State charitable institutions will be changed.

The State tax of $3,544,319 was incorporated in the budget. The $631,000 for the care of the insane by the State was not put in the budget, as the matter is in the courts, the city refusing to pay the tax.

The following amounts were appropriated for charitable institutions:

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	$1,256.00
Children's Aid Society	70,000.00
Children's Fold	18,000.00
American Female Guardian Society	100,250.93
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	80,000.00
New-York Institution for the Blind	7,000.00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	25,950.00
New-York Foundling Hospital	275,574.90
Hudson River State Hospital	6,075.00
New-York Catholic Protectory	275,000.00
New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	30,500.00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	116,600.00
New-York Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled	58,320.00
Nursery and Child's Hospital	90,000.00
Five Points House of Industry	3,000.00
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	25,000.00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls	5,000.00
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	241,620.00
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	5,850.00
Shepherd's Fold	5,000.00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	90,000.00
House of Mercy	12,000.00
Babies' Hospital	6,500.00
New-York Female Asylum for Lying-in Women	5,000.00
New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women	6,800.00
Matteawan State Hospital	10,750.00
New-York Infant Asylum	100,000.00
Peabody Home	5,000.00
New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital	8,000.00
Sloan Maternity Hospital	8,000.00
Mothers and Babies' Hospital	2,250.00
Magdalen Benevolent Asylum	2,250.00
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children	5,000.00
St. John's Guild	30,000.00
Central New-York Institution for Deaf-Mutes	87.00
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	30,000.00
Utica State Hospital	270.00

Mayor-elect Strong will attend the final meeting of the board.

MAY BE AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE

Police Think Mechela Is a Steamship Thief Who Has Been Working Single-Handed on a Large Scale.

Max Mechela, thirty-five years old, of 413 Fifth Street, who was arrested Wednesday night, and in whose room were found about $45,000 worth of bonds, seven trunks and valises, and pawn tickets representing about $300 worth of property, was held in $10,000 bail in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, pending inquiry as to where he obtained the property. He will be examined on Saturday.

He could not get a bondsman and was locked up in the Essex Market prison.

Policeman Arfken, who made the arrest, said that among the contents of the valises were letter heads of several steamers, nearly 100 photographs taken in England, Germany, and Scotland, and some cards and letter heads bearing the name of August Gerbel, 114 Fifth Avenue. The value of the property in the different valises, one of which bore Gerbel's name, was about $500.

The pawn tickets, with one exception, were for wearing apparel and small articles on which $10 or less had been obtained. The exception was a ticket for a diamond ring, on which Mechela got $100. The tickets were made out in different names, and were issued by several pawnbrokers.

Policeman Arfken went to 114 Fifth Avenue, where he learned that Gerbel was a traveling salesman for Franz Hanfstaengl, fine art publisher, and had sailed for England last Saturday.

At 413 Fifth Street it was said that Mechela had lived there two weeks. Prior to that he lived at 300 Fifth Street for three weeks.

He always, it was stated, went out empty-handed and returned with a bundle.

The police believe they have captured a steamship thief who has been working single-handed on a large scale.

Mechela is a tall, well-built, and well-dressed man. He refused to say anything more than that the goods belonged to him.

The pawn tickets all bear December dates.

The name of the girl who caused Mechela's arrest, saying he had taken some money from her, is Rosie Taylor of 165 Chrystie Street.

READY TO HARVEST THE ICE

THE COLD WEATHER WELCOMED ALONG THE HUDSON.

A Few Days at the Present Temperature Will Insure a Crop and Put Thousands of Men at Work.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The cold weather has made thousands of men happy along the Hudson River, for it is an indication that there will be an ice crop to be gathered before many days. A good ice crop means that over $1,000,000 will be spent by the big companies and owners of houses along the river during the Winter for harvesting the crop and distributing it next Summer. There are several thousand men between Marlborough and Albany who depend on what they can earn while helping gather the ice, to keep them during the Winter, and a short ice crop means want for many families.

The ice crop last season was 300,000 tons short, and most of that stored was poor in quality. On Dec. 15 the houses of all the companies on the Hudson, except those of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, were empty, and this company will carry over less than 200,000 tons, although their thirty-three houses have a capacity of over 1,290,000 tons. But for dull business last Summer, which restricted the demand, there would have been a larger shortage in the supply. The increased demand for ice has not been kept pace with by increase in storage capacity, consequently a hot Summer uses about all the ice that is stored on the Hudson River in a full crop year.

During the Summer many thousands of tons of ice were shipped from Maine to the New-York market, but the cheapest and best ice for the consumer in New-York is Hudson River ice, it being cleaner, more solid, and the precentage of waste is not so great as that of Maine ice.

Last Summer was a fairly profitable one for many of the ice companies, and the past few months have seen extensive repairs to many of the icehouses. Seeley W. Powley has charge of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's houses, and he has them all in shape for the coming ice crop. At Barrytown, where the large houses of the National Ice Company are situated, Henry Arnold has made extensive improvements. This company has placed corrugators on the elevators of all their houses. The ice corrugator is the latest and best of the improvements used for ice storing. It is a machine to cut all the soft and snow ice from the cakes as they are being elevated into the house, and makes all the cakes of uniform thickness.

Another invention that ice men are interested in is a steam ice-cutting machine, the invention of Charles Mulford of the Glasco Ice Company. He is waiting patiently for eight-inch ice to form, so he can exhibit it to icemen. Last season, when he was all ready to show the workings of the steam ice-cutter at Glasco, the ice moved out and away from him. That he shall not be prevented from giving an exhibition the coming season, he has placed a log boom across the Glasco Channel to hold the ice.

Among other additions made to icehouses on the Upper Hudson recently is that of Henry Briggs to his house near Coeymans, increasing its capacity to 30,000 tons, and Willis M. Burhans has increased the capacity of his icehouse at Heath to 20,000 tons. At Shad Island, Augustus Grill has built a new thirty-thousand-ton house, the New-Jersey Ice Company has completely rebuilt its twenty-thousand-ton house at Heath, and I. M. North & Co. are building a twelve-thousand-ton house at East Kingston. The total capacity of the Hudson River icehouses is 3,217,000 tons.

All river traffic has about stopped, and one zero night is all that is needed to close the Hudson River from Rondout north. The water never was in better condition for clear-water ice, and the ice harvesters are anxiously waiting to welcome the cold snap that will insure them work for four weeks at least.

Dinner to Major T. E. Sloan.

A complimentary dinner was given last evening to Major Thomas E. Sloan of the Old Guard by his staff at the Hotel Metropole. The gentlemen present were Capt. Belden J. Rogers, Chaplain Rev. John W. Brown, Adjt. George H. Wyatt, Capts. George Greene, Thomas N. Melvin, T. B. Warren, Daniel D. Wylie, H. L. Faris, Surgeon H. H. Warner, Lieuts. C. H. Chumae, and A. T. Decker. There were no invited guests In response to a toast Major Sloan responded happily. Speeches were made by Chaplain Brown, Capts. Rogers and Melvin, and others.

Miss Roseman Loses Her Sight.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Dec. 27.—Miss Mabel J. Roseman, assistant to the Postmaster here and daughter of Harry Roseman, a prominent citizen, was stricken blind while playing on the piano at her home yesterday.

Her eyesight had been perfect, but she is now unable to distinguish light from darkness.

She was taken to New-York this afternoon, where she will be treated by a specialist. She is not yet twenty years old.

ELM STREET OR BROADWAY

Engineer Parsons Has Simplified Rapid Transit Problem.

FIVE EXPERTS TO GIVE OPINIONS

How to Keep Within Authorized Expenditure—First Build Sections Most Needed, Mr. Parsons Says.

The proposition of William B. Parsons, chief engineer to the Rapid-Transit Commission, to break away from Broadway in building the proposed new road created a great deal of surprise among people interested in the subject.

Next to the astonishingly large estimate for the cost of construction—$60,000,000—it was the principal topic of discussion yesterday among engineers and property owners whose personal interests are affected. Members of the commission defended the apparently excessive estimate for expense of construction with the explanation that they had called upon Mr. Parsons for the cost of building an underground road to the city limits on both the east and west sides.

It is the opinion of a majority of the members of the commission and also of Mr. Parsons, that one road running on the east side to Fourteenth Street and gradually working toward the west side above that point would meet all immediate requirements. There is no reason to doubt that if this plan were followed, as it probably will be, the commission can easily keep within its fifty-million-dollar limit of expenditure.

It is thoroughly well known that a majority of the commission are opposed to any suggestion that will take the new route away from Broadway. They believe that it would be a mistake to depart from the original suggestion of an underground road under Broadway as far as Fourteenth Street at least. Nevertheless, all the members of the commission are ready to give the utmost consideration to the new suggestion of their chief engineer.

They have already invited five of the most expert engineers in the country to consider it. Mr. Orr did not care to disclose their names yesterday, because he feared that some of them might not find it convenient to accept the responsibility. But they are all men of unquestioned experience and eminence in their profession, and, furthermore, they are all familiar with the topography and rapid-transit requirements of this city.

Engineer Parsons's latest recommendation, in which he sweeps aside all the old plans, deals entirely with "new" Elm Street—a thoroughfare that does not exist as yet, and if Tammany influence can prevail much longer is not likely to exist for some time. Mr. Parsons does not take into consideration the old Elm Street plans at all. His estimates are based entirely on the "new" Elm Street.

If the proposition to widen Elm Street and cut it through to Great Jones Street hangs fire much longer in the Corporation Counsel's office, Mr. Parsons is in favor of abandoning that suggestion and going ahead with the road under Broadway.

The legal controversy over the widening of Elm Street is considered likely to be fatal to Engineer Parsons's suggestion. The property owners, with a long string of lawyers in their train, who have all along opposed the extension of this narrow, crooked little thoroughfare by quibbling over the constitutionality of the act under which it was authorized, are not disposed to listen to the rapid-transit people at all. They care nothing about the advantages that they might realize by the location of a rapid-transit road in their street.

Mr. Parsons said yesterday that there would be no advantage whatever in going ahead with the up-town portion of the work, say from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, until the down-town route was decided and its construction well under way. It would not, he said, take half as long to construct the road above Union Square as it would to build from Union Square to the Battery. Once get past Fourteenth Street, and everything would be comparatively plain sailing. It is his opinion that the route below Fourteenth Street should be settled beyond all doubt before any work of construction is begun up town.

There are two or three ways in which the cost of construction on the lines suggested by Mr. Parsons can be brought within the amount of money the commission has to spend. The chief engineer's estimate includes the section north of Forty-second Street on the east side line. This section has never before been included in any estimate of cost. If negotiations now pending with the New-York Central are brought to a successful outcome, there may be no necessity for an east side road parallel to the Central below the Harlem River.

Mr. Parsons suggested yesterday that it would be a wise plan to construct at first only portions of the road that are of the most pressing necessity, and follow with extensions only as the reduction in the principal debt provided the means.

All the Commissioners are disinclined to commit themselves just now for or against any of the plans proposed. They all profess to be in favor of hurrying forward the work of construction without delay, and they think that the route under Broadway to Fourteenth Street offers the best means of doing this. Asked yesterday whether the report of Engineer Parsons had cleared the atmosphere at all and brought the prospects of immediate progress toward rapid transit nearer to view, one of the Commissioners said:

"Yes, very materially. In the first place, the analysis that Superintendent Parsons has made of all the old plans, a mere statement of fact, without argument, has practically put them all out of the way. It is a question now of the new Elm Street route or the Broadway route. We know exactly what we can do and what we cannot do.

"Above all, we have a definite estimate as to cost of construction. We have never reached this point before. After we get opinions from our five experts, who have been invited to give their opinions, I expect to see rapid progress in the work of construction."

May Have Been Murdered.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 27.—Alexander Buchi, a young Frenchman, was found, seriously injured and unconscious, near the railroad track between Litchfield and Albert Streets, in the borough of Torrington, last night. He died to-day. It was at first believed that the man had been struck by a train, but Medical Examiner T. S. Hanchett thinks that the injuries were made with an axe. Buchi was employed in the Torrington brass mill and had just drawn his pay, which was still in his pocket. Two boys say that they saw two men run from the spot a few minutes before the man was found.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following: Connecticut—W. T. Merrifield, Robertsville; New-Jersey—George Roder, Milltown.

A QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP

Congressman-elect John J. Jenkins Claims That His Service as a Soldier Naturalized Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The statement telegraphed from West Superior, Wis., to the effect that the seat of John J. Jenkins, Republican, elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress to succeed Hils P. Halgen, the sitting member, may be contested on the ground that he is not a citizen, not having taken out naturalization papers, has resulted in a thorough search of the records at the Capitol for precedents upon which to form an opinion as to the probability of E. C. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate, being successful in his contest.

It is said that Jenkins came from England when he was four years old, and settled at Baraboo, Wis., where he has since resided. He admits that he has never taken out naturalization papers, but claims that his service in the army makes him a citizen. It is not stated that his father was naturalized; if he were, that would materially simplify the situation. The Supreme Court, in the case of Campbell vs. Gordon, decided that the naturalization of an alien conferred the right of a citizen on his infant son, who was at the time of the naturalization a resident of a foreign country, but was a resident of the United States at the passage of the law of 1802.

In the case of Boyd vs. Thayer, decided Feb. 1, 1892, the question whether or not a father's naturalization conferred the right of citizenship upon his infant son was raised and discussed. Boyd having been elected Governor of Nebraska, Thayer brought suit against him for possession of the office, on the ground that he had never been naturalized. In the pleadings it was set up that Boyd's father was naturalized while Boyd was yet a minor. Discussing this point, Chief Justice Fuller, who delivered the opinion of the court, quoted the decision in Campbell vs. Gordon, and said: "We perceive no reason for limiting the rule to the children of those who had already been naturalized. In our judgment the intention was that the act of 1802 should have a prospective operation."

It was held that Gov. Boyd's acts since arriving at the age of twenty-one years constituted a virtual compliance with the requirements of the law.

The point made by Mr. Jenkins that his war record made him a citizen was a question in the contest made against the seating of Capt. J. B. White, elected to the Fifty-first Congress from the Twelfth Indiana District. Mr. White was not disturbed in his seat, and that case may form a precedent for determining Jenkins's right to his seat. Capt. White, after the matter had been discussed, completed his record by taking out naturalization papers in due form.

SHE WILL NOW TRY THE TEA-LEAF TEST

The Fortune Teller's Evidence Didn't Impress Justice Hogan Well.

Mrs. Charles Pellenz of 296 Seventh Avenue, who is sixty-five years old, and who claims to be a fortune-teller of great ability, missed a gold watch and $20 in money last week. Policeman McConville of the West Twentieth Street Station was put on the case. He could find no clue, and frankly told the fortune-teller so.

"Have you consulted the cards?" asked the seeress.

"No, Ma'am," said McConville; "we don't usually do that."

"You should," she said. "It is the only sure way. It never fails."

She produced a pack of cards, recited the Lord's Prayer backward, and began to work out the problem. But the cards would not tell anything of value. They did predict that the sorceress would not live over ten years more, but that was irrelevant. There was, too, something about a dark young man, but, as no dark young man had been about the place, Mme. Pellenz threw down the cards in disgust, and said that the conditions were not favorable. McConville went away.

Mme. Pellenz told McConville yesterday that Edward Schroeder, who boarded with her, had taken her property. Schroeder stoutly maintained his innocence, but was locked up.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Mme. Pellenz, who is bent and wrinkled, was accompanied by her husband, a young man of about twenty-three. When asked what evidence she had against Schroeder, she whispered, mysteriously:

"I know he done it, Judge; I know he done it."

"But how do you know?" asked Justice Hogan.

"I burned a lock of my hair," she said, "and a taper, and said the prayer backward three times, and then in the smoke I saw the figure of the thief."

"And is that all the evidence you have?" asked the Justice.

"What more do you want?" she asked, triumphantly.

Justice Hogan was angry.

"Young man," he said, "you are discharged. I do not see why people want to take up the time of this court with such nonsense as this."

The party left the courtroom. The seeress will make another effort to catch the thief. This time she will use the tea-leaf test.

Beer Pitcher Caused His Arrest.

Cornelius Bullman, a laborer, fifty-five years old, living at Ninety-fourth Street and Second Avenue, was arraigned before Justice Taintor in the Harlem Police Court yesterday charged with having passed a counterfeit one-dollar silver piece in Saloon Keeper Julius Rosenheim's place, 1,823 Second Avenue.

Rosenheim said that on Wednesday afternoon Bullman's son came into the saloon and tendered one of the counterfeit pieces in payment for beer. After making the change the bartender discovered that the money was bad, but he could not find young Bullman when he ran to the street. About an hour later Bullman, the prisoner, came into the store for some beer. The bartender recognized the pitcher. When the old man tendered him another spurious piece he followed him to his home and then called a policeman to make the arrest. Justice Taintor remanded Bullman.

Masked Men Who Shot to Kill.

NEW-LISBON, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Three masked men entered the house of William Johnston, six miles south of this place, last night. While one covered the family with revolvers, the others ransacked the house, securing $800 and some jewelry. During the looting, one of Johnston's daughters aroused near-by neighbors. Several came, and the robbers began to shoot. Johnston was shot in the abdomen, and a man named McCord in the hand. McCord shot at the marauders, but they made their escape. Johnston is a farmer, sixty years of age, and he will die from his wound.

The New Spalding Bicycle.

The model of the Spalding bicycle for 1895, now on exhibition at 126-130 Nassau Street, has been much admired by experts. A. G. Spalding & Brothers have spared no expense in their efforts to cater to the wants of those desiring the best, and for the new model a big sale is predicted. The Spalding wheel last season was a winner in many of the important races, and the success achieved, considering the fact that it was the latest arrival in the cycling arena, was remarkable. "Fred" Titus rode a Spalding on the circuit, and his wheel was one of the few to go the rounds without receiving a break, although in a number of accidents.

IN MEMORY OF PATRIOTS

Women Organize a Society of Daughters of the Cincinnati.

TO STUDY REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

The Society Will Also Record the Deeds of Noble Women Who Helped On the War of Independence.

A new society, and one that promises to be very powerful among the patriotic organizations of the country, was incorporated yesterday, its certificate of incorporation being approved by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court.

This new organization, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, will be more exclusive than some similar societies, its members being taken only from the descendants of officers of the Revolutionary army and navy.

It is intended to occupy a place corresponding to that filled by the Society of the Cincinnati, and will sustain the same relation to the Revolutionary period as that filled by the Society of Colonial Dames to the Colonial period. It is not intended to interfere in any way with the patriotic societies already doing a good work; in fact, it has been determined to admit, for the first year or more, no one already a member of a similar society.

The society will have an Advisory Board, composed largely of members of the New-York Society of the Cincinnati. John Schuyler, the Treasurer General of the Society of the Cincinnati, who has guided the women in organizing their society, will be Chairman of the Advisory Board. The articles of incorporation were prepared by Morris Patterson Ferris, the counsel of the society.

Among the Revolutionary officers represented by the incorporators are Major Gen. Philip Schuyler, Brig. Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Col. Samuel Colt, Ensign John de Peyster Douw, Lieut. Moses Ogden, Chaplain Benjamin Hoyt, Brig. Gen. Henry I. Van Rensselaer, Major Matthew Clarkson, and Col. Joseph Anderson. Membership in the society will be secured only by invitation.

Of the incorporators, Mrs. Howard Townsend is President of the General Society of Colonial Dames of America as well as of the New-York Society, of which latter Mrs. Robert E. Livingston is Vice President. Many of the other women are prominent members of the Colonial Dames.

The incorporators are Eliza McIntosh Clinch Anderson Lawton (Mrs. James M. Lawton) of 37 Fifth Avenue, Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend (Mrs. Howard Townsend) of 24 West Seventeenth Street, Catherine Gansevoort Lansing (Mrs. Abraham Lansing) of 115 Washington Avenue, Albany; Miss Helen Frederica King Shelton of 28 East Twenty-second Street, Susan Edwards Johnson-Hudson (Mrs. S. E. Johnson-Hudson of the Johnson Homestead, Stratford, Conn; Mary Lanman Douw Ferris (Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris) of 488 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers; Miss Fanny Schuyler of Pelham, N. Y.; Susan Clarkson de Peyster Livingston (Mrs. Robert E. Livingston) of 271 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer of Hudson, N. Y.

The certificate of incorporation says: "Such society shall be composed of women who are direct lineal descendants of officers of the American Army or Navy who took part in the Revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, and who were entitled to original membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, or who would have been entitled to such membership had they been living at the close of the war.

"The particular business and object of such society shall be:

"First—To renew, foster, and develop among its members the friendships formed and cemented amid the trying ordeals of the War of the Revolution, in the camp and on the battlefield, by their ancestors, who by wise leadership and sturdy bravery achieved the independence of the American Colonies, and established the Government of the United States.

"Second—To advance and encourage investigation and study of the history of the Revolution, its causes and results, and to instill in the minds of the rising generations a knowledge of, and reverence for, the intelligent wisdom which planned, and the unconquerable spirit and patient, unswerving determination which successfully carried on, the struggle for liberty against overwhelming force and Old World prejudice.

"Third—To cherish the memory and record the deeds of the noble women who, with heroic self-abnegation, untiring and unflinching devotion, influenced, encouraged, and assisted the patriotic cause.

"Fourth—To commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to gather and carefully preserve documents and relics relating to the Revolutionary period.

"The society shall be managed by a Board of Managers—five in number.

"For the first year the Board of Managers shall consist of Eliza McIntosh Clinch Anderson Lawton, Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, Catherine Gansevoort Langsing, Helen Frederica King Shelton, Susan Edwards Johnson-Hudson, Mary Lanman Douw Ferris, Fanny Schuyler, Susan Clarkson de Peyster Livingston, and Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer."

The principal office of the society will be in New-York City. The first meeting will probably be held within a few weeks.

The parent society, the Society of the Cincinnati, was formed by American and French officers of the American Revolutionary army after the peace of 1783. Its constitution was drafted by Gen. Knox, and declared that the officers of the American Army, "associated themselves into one society of friends to endure as long as they shall endure or any of their eldest male posterity; and in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters."

Magner Called It Gross Negligence.

Congressman Magner declared yesterday that the Board of Assessors of Kings County had been guilty of the grossest negligence. He was the referee in assessment proceedings brought by the American Manufacturing Company. The property, which is located in the Seventeenth Ward, was originally assessed at $350,000. Afterward the Assessors admitted an error, and reduced it to $270,000. Then the referee came in and reduced it to $200,000.

In his report, submitted to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the referee said the Assessors simply marched into the place, and after looking around, fixed upon a lump sum. Counsel asked for costs, and decision was reserved.

Bids for Custom House Elevators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day for the construction of two elevators in the New-York Custom House. Morse, Williams & Co. of Philadelphia were the lowest bidders for hydraulic elevators, at $12,905 for two, and the Sprague Electric Elevator Company of New-York for electric elevators, at $10,710 for two.

SECRETARY HERBERT EXPLAINS

He Makes a Statement Regarding His Interview with Mr. Carnegie About the $140,000 Fine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Herbert authorized the following statement in regard to the Carnegie affair:

"Mr. Carnegie came into my office and said he had seen my testimony before the Naval Committee of the Senate, and indicated that if the matter was to go on he would make a proposition; that he was willing to do anything that was fair.

"I told him that the newspapers had only published a portion of my statement before the committee. I stated to him the substance of what that evidence was. I told him the testimony had been published by the Senate committee; that he could get a copy of it; that I had given it as my opinion that the Quay amendments providing that the $140,000 should be returned to his company in case the plates named should pass the ballistic test ought not to pass; that the fine was not imposed on the idea that the plates would not stand the ballistic tests, although on this point I might be mistaken. I further said that whether the plates stood that test or not, I did not think he was entitled to the money, because the fine had been imposed upon the company upon the ground that it had not made the plates as much better than what those tests indicated as it could have done. I referred Mr. Carnegie and his friends to the printed testimony, and they left without making me any definite proposition, and without saying anything about suing the Government. I told Mr. Carnegie that so far as the department was concerned, the payment of that fine was considered as a final settlement of the question of damages."

OUGHT TO BE UNDER STATE CARE

STATE COMMISSION'S REPORT REGARDING INSANE ASYLUMS.

Charities Commissioners Negligent, but Existing Evils Due to the System of Administration.

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, placed in the possession of Mayor Gilroy yesterday the report of the inquiry made by the commission into the conduct and management of the New-York City asylums for the insane, which are in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Charges against the administration of these institutions were made in May last, and at the request of the Mayor, the commission undertook the investigation. The report says that the charges made have been found true in many details.

The report states that the testimony taken clearly shows that the Commissioners have not maintained an effective supervision of the institutions under their charge by means of frequent visitations and inspection and personal observation of their conduct and management; that joint visitations and inspections of the institutions for the insane on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Hart's Islands and at Central Islip were rarely if ever made by the board, and that, excepting by Commissioner Porter, individual visits and inspections were seldom made by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners, it is found, were negligent in complying with the law which requires them to separate the administration of the charitable from that of the correctional institutions under their charge, and also that they were guilty of evading the law requiring them to advertise for proposals for contracts in excess of $1,000.

Respecting the charge that the moneys appropriated for the erection of asylum buildings proper had been unlawfully diverted by the Commissioners and applied to the repairing of certain buildings and to the erection of an expensive residence for the use of the General Superintendent, the report says that, while this charge was admitted, there was nothing in the testimony which reflected upon the personal honesty of the Commissioners.

The charge of incompetency, inefficiency, and neglect of duty on the part of the medical staff was not sustained. The medical service, discipline, and order of the institutions were all that could be reasonably expected, in view of the lack of authority in certain directions and of the limited facilities afforded to the medical officers. There had been occasional instances of neglect of duty, improper conduct, and ill treatment of patients by the nurses or attendants, but they were exceptional, infrequent, and of short duration, and in every instance the services of the offenders were dispensed with.

Considerable testimony was taken on the charge that patients were subjected to the "health lift," or "Irish hypodermic," which consisted of three or four attendants seizing a patient and lifting him up in a horizontal position as high as they conveniently could, and then letting him drop to the floor, but the testimony given by discharged employes was not convincing, and renders it extremely doubtful if such a practice really was carried on in the asylums.

The standard of food supplies was too low, as regards quantity, quality, or variety, and the tea, coffee, butter, and vegetables (except such as were raised at the City Farm at Central Islip) were usually of an inferior grade. The furniture, clothing, and bedding were inferior in quality and deficient in quantity. The existence of scurvy was prevalent, owing to an insufficiency of diet.

The overdosing of patients with morphine and chloral was found to have prevailed, and the commission recommended that this be at once stopped.

The report further says that the buildings are overcrowded to a serious, if not dangerous, degree, and that many of the buildings are more or less dilapidated and are defective in plumbing and ventilation. The deficiency of accommodations at the present time is, in round numbers, more than 2,500, a number greater than the entire population of the largest of the eight State hospitals.

Aside from minor abuses and delinquencies, the causes of existing evils in the asylums, many of which are of long duration, are due in the opinion of the commission, to the system under which these institutions are organized and administered, rather than to any individual official or set of officials, and the commission is further of the opinion that no permanent correction of these evils can be expected so long as the present system continues.

The commission recommends that the present system of local care of the dependent insane which prevails at this time in the Counties of New-York and Kings, be at once abolished, and the policy of State care for these unfortunates be adopted in its place.

Papal Decree to be Read Sunday.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The Papal decree admonishing Catholics to avoid membership in the three societies, the Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and the Knights of Pythias, will be read in the Catholic churches next Sunday. Every one of these orders has many Roman Catholics on its membership lists, to whom there is now a choice of two courses—either to give up their Church or to sever their connection with the societies.

WANT TO KNOW THE COST

The Men Who Are to Bridge the Hudson May Ask Bids.

LOCATION MUST FIRST BE FIXED

Secretary Swan Reports Result of Conference of Officers of the Company and Engineer Cooper.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company of New-York was held yesterday to consider the project of a suspension bridge across the Hudson River, so as to comply with the requirements made by the Secretary of War. Among the stockholders present, with the Board of Directors, were Andrew H. Green, Chairman of the New-York State Commission; George Young, President of the New-York and New-Jersey Construction Company; Thomas H. Bauchle, Myers Curtiss, Joseph H. Swan, John T. Moore, J. Rhinelander Dillon, William Doyle, Albert Henschel, Adolphe E. Smylie, Walter C. Longmire, Thomas C. Smith, Julius H. Seymore, Milton Hopkins, James W. Whitney, George Foote, Jr., Dennis Nelligan, D. E. Culver, Henry M. Haar, William Forster, R. F. Clarke, James T. Sparkman, C. V. Sidell, W. D. Edwards, W. G. Bumstead, David Thomson, Dr. E. M. Culver, E. W. Youmans, Jr., Louis E. Delavergne, and Edward Schaeffer.

Secretary Swan presented the following report:

In accordance with your resolution passed Dec. 20, 1894, directing me to confer with Mr. Theodore Cooper, one of the members of the Commission of Expert Bridge Engineers, appointed by the President, under act of Congress of June 7, 1894, in relation to securing his services in preparing general specifications for a suspension railroad birdge of six tracks, suitable in all respects for heavy traffic at high speed, that shall be both safe and practicable to accommodate the needs of the railroads approaching the City of New-York, by way of the State of New-Jersey, with the view, that upon such specifications, bids and proposals shall be advertised for, under the usual guarantees and safeguards in order to ascertain whether the cost of such a bridge approximates the estimates referred to in the report of the Secretary of War, I beg to report:

That a conference was held, attended by D. E. Culver, representing the New-Jersey corporation, George Young, President of the New-York and New-Jersey Construction Company, Engineer Theodore Cooper, and your representative. It was arranged, subject to the approval of your board, that Mr. Thodore Cooper be engaged to prepare the specifications above mentioned.

It will be necessary, before proper specifications can be prepared, that the location of the bridge, which must be between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Streets, in the City of New-York, be fixed and determined, and it is desirable that Mr. Theodore Cooper be requested to examine the ground and the surveys made by Engineer Charles B. Brush, and recommend a proper location for the bridge between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Streets.

The great diversity of estimates upon a suspension bridge, as shown by the report of the Secretary of War, is worthy of remark, the estimated cost ranging between $35,367,671 and $23,000,000, leaving a difference of $12,367,671. When it is considered that engineers' estimates usually fall short of the actual cost of the completed structure and are more or less illusory, it behooves us at the outset to take practicable means for securing certainty upon the all-important subject of cost; and the best way of arriving at the facts is by advertising for responsible bids, upon the specifications above referred to.

Although the Board of Experts say at Page 5 of their report that "a cantilever bridge is a rigid structure, subject to those changes of shape only which are due to strains, and that it is well adapted to railroad use," and at Page 8 that, "unlike the cantilever, it (the suspension) has not generally been considered well adapted to railroad uses; it has less rigidity than the cantilever, and deflects more from the combined effect of temperature and load; the flexibility of the cables tends to cause vertical undulations of the platform under a moving load, which are more objectionable for a railroad bridge than for a highway bridge, where the live load is less concentrated and is applied less rapidly," and, although it was deemed necessary by the board in order to guard the safety of a suspension bridge to provide a special stiffening process, we should be willing to give a fair opportunity of determining by the test of bids upon proper specifications, prepared by one of the President's own experts whether any responsible firm will guarantee the construction of a suspension six-track railroad bridge adequate to the needs of heavy traffic at high speed at a cost which will render cheap transit possible.

Although the public would have reached the goal of an early bridging of the Hudson, if the cantilever plan had been approved, nevertheless we should strive in every way to secure the best plan for a bridge that shall be adequate to the wants of the public.

After a long discussion the matter was laid over. Another meeting will be held in a week or ten days for a further discussion of the subject.

NO CLUE TO WHITE'S WHEREABOUTS

His Mother Insists that He Has Met with Foul Play.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 27.—All attempts on the part of the police to locate Frank White, one of Flushing's prominent business men, who disappeared Christmas evening, have been fruitless.

The work of dragging Flushing Creek is still in progress, but no body has been found.

Henry Menke, who

STUDENTS OF PHILOLOGY

Distinguished Linguists Assemble for Conference.

SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

A Notable Gathering of Learned Men in Philadelphia Bent on Solving Philological Problems.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—Some of the most distinguished linguists of the country were present in the Library Building of the University of Pennsylvania this morning, when the first Philological Congress ever held in the United States was begun. The congress will continue until Saturday, and the societies represented are the American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Modern Language Association of America, American Dialect Society, Spelling Reform Association, and the Archaeological Institute of America.

Among the attendants are Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; the Rev. William C. Winslow, D. D., LL. D., of Boston, of the Egypt Exploration Fund; E. H. Babbitt, Columbia College; C. E. Bennett, Cornell University; A. S. Cameron, Yale University; D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University; C. H. Toy, Harvard University; J. H. Wright, Harvard; Bernadotte Perrier, Yale, and a number of other prominent philologists from all parts of the country

At the opening session to-day C. C. Harrison, acting Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, made an address introducing the presiding officer, Prof. A. Marshall Elliott of the Johns Hopkins University. Upon the conclusion of Provost Harrison's remarks, Prof. Elliott made a brief response, gracefully alluding to the City of Brotherly Love. He was followed by Dr. Horace Howard Furness, who delivered a poetic address of welcome. The address was warmly applauded. The session then adjourned, a luncheon being served in the library.

This afternoon, in the various rooms of College Hall, the different societies held special sessions, and listened to interesting papers. Late this afternoon to the members of the various associations and societies was tendered a reception by the Faculty and Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, in the library, and to-night they attended a banquet given in the Bullitt Building.

CHEMICAL EXPERTS IN SESSION.

The American Chemical Society Opens Its Annual Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The American Chemical Society held the opening session of its tenth general meeting this morning in the Walker Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There are about seventy-five members in attendance, including some of the most distinguished chemists in the United States. Among them are Dr. H. W. Wiley, President of the society and chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington; Prof. Edward Hart of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.; Albert C. Hale of Brooklyn, Prof. Charles W. Moulton of Vassar College, Dr. C. H. White, chief of the laboratory of the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn; Dr. T. M. Drown of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Charles B. Dudley, Altoona, Penn.; William McMurty, New-York; Charles Miller, Baltimore; Charles T. Pomeroy, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Durand Woodman, New-York; W. D. Bigelow, Washington; Walter E. Smith, Providence; James O. Handy, Pittsburg; S. L. Sanborn, Alliance, Ohio; S. E. Emery, Philadelphia; Edward W. Morley, Cleveland; Charles E. Monroe, Washington; John E. Long, Chicago; J. F. McGregory, Hamilton, N. Y.; A. H. Dabin, Long Island, and Albert M. Todd, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The report of General Secretary Albert C. Hale gave an interesting review of the history of the society and its present status. The society's membership is 783, and there are in addition thirty-seven members recently elected who are not required to qualify until Jan. 1. The outlook is now more favorable than at any previous period for the achievement of the aims of the founders of the society, which were to make it the representative organization of its kind in America, and to gain for American chemistry an adequate recognition from the chemists of the world.

The Secretary's report referred to the efforts made to amend the charter of the society, so as to do away with the original provision that a majority of the Governing Board shall be citizens of the State of New-York. These efforts had failed, owing to certain technicalities, but it is confidently expected that the obstacles will soon be removed.

Resolutions were passed by the society requesting the Legislature of New-York to pass a bill enabling the society to make the proposed change. Reports were submitted by the Treasurer, Librarian, and editor of the society's journal, all of which were of a satisfactory character. The society then proceeded to the reading and discussion of papers on professional subjects. To-morrow's session will be held in Boylston Hall, Harvard University.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Annual Congress of the Society Opened at Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Despite the heavy snowstorm and the blocking of railroads a goodly company of specialists were present at the first session of the annual congress of the American Psychological Association. Papers were read by Prof. Cattell of Columbia, and by Brother Chrysostom of Manhattan College, who treated the question of the "Freedom of the Will from the Standpoint of the Old Psychology of the Schools."

Prof. T. Wesley Mills of Montreal opened a new field for work by giving a detailed account of his researches and experiments in animal psychology. Prof. Sanford spoke on recent experimental work and Dr. MacDonald of the United States Bureau of Education completed the work of the morning by displaying a series of newly-invented instruments to be used in anthropological work. Prof. James of Harvard, the President of the association; Prof. Baldwin of Princeton, and Prof. Cattell, the Secretary, took part in the discussions, which were very skillfully saved from degenerating into a scientific maze of argument by the Chairmanship of Prof. James.

This evening a reception was given to the visitors at the President's mansion, and the session of the congress will continue to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH SOCIETY.

Many Interesting Papers Read on the Last Day of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The third annual convention of the American Jewish Society closed to-day. To-day's session was very brief, the most important action being the selection of Philadelphia as the next place of meeting. The convention will be held there in December next, the exact date to be fixed later.

To-day the following papers were presented and read by title and ordered printed for distribution: By Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, "A Trial by the Inquisition in Mexico"; by Lewis Abrahams, Washington, D. C., "Addresses of the Jews of the United States to George Washington, and His Replies Thereto; the Statue of Thomas Jefferson in the Capitol"; by the Rev. Henry Copen, Galveston, Texas, "Some Notes on the Jews in Texas"; by Albion M. Dyer, New-York, "First Chapters of New-York Jewish History"; by Jacob Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio, "The Jews of Richmond"; by Dr. J. H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, "Some Further References Relating to Hyam Salamon"; by George W. Hufnagle, New-Hope, Bucks County, Penn., "A Few Extracts from the Life and Revolutionary Services of Col. Isaac Franks"; by Dr. M. Kayserling, Buda-Pesth, Austria, "The Earliest Rabbis and Jewish Authors in America"; by George A. Kohut, New-York, "Some Notes on the Jews of Georgia and South Carolina; Isaac de Castro Tortas and Joseph Antonio de Silva, two South American Martyrs; a Contribution to the History of the Jews in Jamaica and Barbados; Early Jewish Literature in America; An Attempt at a Bibliography"; by N. Taylor Phillips, New-York, "The Levy and Seixas Families of Newport and New-York"; by Simon Wolf, Washington, "The American Jewish Soldier."

This session of the association is considered the most valuable yet held, not only in the attendance, but in the importance of the papers presented and the business transacted.

BALTIMORE'S SCIENTIFIC GUESTS.

Four Societies Open Their Annual Conventions in the City.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The annual meetings for 1894 for the Geological Society of America, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Morphological Society, and the American Physiological Society began to-day at the Johns Hopkins University. The meetings are national in character, and their results are awaited with a great deal of interest in the world of science.

Among the delegates to the various meetings are many of the most distinguished scientists in this country. There was a sprinkling of female delegates, and they apparently were as much at home with their male brethren as with their subjects. They were meeting them on equal grounds, intellectually as well as socially.

Probably the work of the Geological Society is of more general interest than that of the other societies. The first meeting of the geologists was held this morning at 10 o'clock in the geological laboratory, and most of the work was of a technical business order. President Daniel C. Gilman gave an address of welcome to the visiting scientists. President Chamberlain responded in behalf of the society.

The Secretary announced the elections of Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University as President, and of Prof. Joseph La Conte and Prof. C. H. Hitchcock as Vice Presidents. Scientific papers were read by Prof. Shaler, Prof. C. D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey; H. P. Cushing of Adelbert College, and others.

The American Physiological Society began its seventh annual meeting with Prof. H. P. Bowditch of Harvard, President of the society, in the chair. He read a paper, "With Regard to Representation of This Society on a Committee to Decide the Place of Meeting of the Societies of Naturalists, Morphologists, Anatomists, and Physiologists."

Dr. G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon General United States Army, read a paper on "Explanation of Natural Immunity," and Dr. William M. Porter of Harvard read one on "Inhibition Hypothesis in the Physiology of Respiration." Several other papers were read. The subject suggested by the council for discussion at the next Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons was "Internal Secretion of the Glands."

The American Morphological Society met in the biological laboratory of the university. Dr. E. B. Wilson of Columbia University was elected Chairman. After the transaction of regular business several papers were read and a number of interesting specimens exhibited.

American Historical Association.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The morning session of the American Historical Association was held in the large lecture hall of the National Museum to-day. Justin Winsor, LL. D., of Cambridge, Mass., presided, and the following papers were read: "The Tejas; Their Habits, Government, and Superstitions," by Mrs. Lee C. Harby of New-York; "Why Coronado Went to New-Mexico in 1540," by George Parker Winship of Harvard University; "The Casa de Contratacion of Seville," by Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California; "Some European Modifications of the Jury System," by Dr. Walter S. Scalfe, Geneva, Switzerland; "The Regulators of North Carolina, (1766-71,)" by Prof. John S. Bassett of Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; "A Chapter in the Life of Charles Robinson, the First Governor of Kansas," by Prof. Frank W. Blackmar of the University of Kansas; "The Continental Congress; a Neglected Portion of American Revolutionary History," by Dr. Herbert Friedenwald of Philadelphia; "Origin and Development of the Labor Movement in English National and Municipal Politics," by Edward Porritt of Farmington, Conn.; "American Political Philosophy," by Prof. William A. Dunning of Columbia College.

The meeting was well attended.

Prayer Cure for Seasickness.

From The London Truth.

The Rev. Edgar Thwaites, rector of Fisherton, discoursing the other day at a provincial meeting on his experiences as a missionary in the East, presented his audience with this new cure for sea-sickness:

"As an illustration of an answer to prayer, he said he was a very poor sailor indeed, and as he knew he had to go 11,000 miles by sea, and in all probability would be ill, prayer was offered that he might not be so, and, in answer to it, he had that night to say he did not have a day's illness. Though the steamer was tossed about in very rough weather, he was not ill for a single hour, and never missed a single meal."

Far be it from me to raise any doubt as to the efficacy of prayer, or to ridicule any man's belief in the results of his own supplications. Yet I cannot help observing that those who thus boast of miraculous interpositions of Providence for their private comfort and convenience, brought about by the intercession of themselves or their friends, are treading on very dangerous ground, and doing much to bring their religion into ridicule, if not contempt. Is this worthy man prepared to guarantee that any one who prays in the right spirit may be delivered from sea-sickness? If not, what is his "illustration" worth? For every such "illustration of an answer to prayer" a thousand illustrations of the failure of prayer might be produced. Speaking for myself, I am the worst of sailors. No one ever prayed more fervently to be spared from sea-sickness than do I every time I step on board ship. Not an occasion, however, can I recall on which a miracle has been wrought in my favor. Nature always takes her course.

Napoleonic Abilities.

I was present at sittings of the Council of State in which the Emperor presided for seven consecutive hours. His stimulating influence, the prodigious penetration of his analytical mind, the clearness with which he summed up the most complicated questions, the care he took not only to suffer, but to provoke contradiction, the art of increasing devotion to him by a familiarity which possessed the knack of behaving toward his inferiors as though they were his equals, produced an enthusiasm equal to that which he exercised over the army.

Men exhausted themselves with work, as they did on the field of battle. All those who came near him fell under the influence of voluntary submission. There is no imputation more calumnious than that he ruled by fear; as in the case of Caesar, his power over men was the power of seductiveness.—Napoleon at Home. Masson.

THEY GOT MARRIED ON $4 A WEEK

The Boy and Girl Couldn't Live on That, So He Stole $75 from Gustave Frohman, His Employer.

William H. Taylor, seventeen years old, of 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was held in $1,000 for trial in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of the larceny of $75 from his employer, Gustave Frohman, the theatrical manager.

Taylor, who looks even younger than he claims to be, took a check for $75 to the Bank of New-Amsterdam to be cashed three weeks ago. He was known at the bank, and had no trouble in getting the money. He did not return until yesterday, when he walked into Mr. Frohman's office, and announced that he had come to give himself up.

He said he had been foolish, and that he was ready to take his punishment.

To Justice Hogan, he said that he was only getting $4 a week, that he had fallen in love with a girl of sixteen, and that they had been married secretly. He found that he could not support his wife on $4 a week, and so had taken the $75 to help out.

He would not tell the name of the girl. He said she would not come to see him now that she knew he was a thief.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Five O'clock Tea in Brooklyn.—A 5 o'clock tea was given by the Ladies' Literary Circle of the Xavier Club at its clubhouse on Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon. The women who acted as hostesses were Miss Lulu Pierette, in pink silk and chiffon; Miss Kittie Cooper, in light blue China silk; Miss Bertha Lyons, in scarlet and black chiffon; Miss Kittie Keyes, in blue silk; Miss Mamie Keyes, in lavender and black chiffon; Miss Annette Cullinan, in old rose silk; Mrs. Henry Carey, in changeable silk of a golden brown hue; Mrs. Shaughnessey, in pink silk and black crêpe cloth, and Mrs. F. E. Cooper, in black silk and cut jet. The parlors and conservatory were handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and smilax. Vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by Mrs. John McGronen, Miss Adele Pieresse, and Miss Marguerité Pierette. The Rev. Herbert F. Farrell recited the "Surgeon's Story," by special request. It is a very pathetic story, and brought tears to the eyes of many of the hearers. Among those present were the Rev. D. J. Hickey, rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church, and the Rev. Dr. McCarthy. Many women prominent in the society of Prospect Heights were among the guests.

—Engagement of Miss Irene Raymond.—There is a great deal of interest among society people in the engagement which has just been announced of Miss Irene Raymond to Philip A. Southard. The bride-elect is a daughter of Mrs. Thomas E. Raymond of East Seventy-second Street, and has recently returned from an extensive trip through the far West. The wedding will take place very quietly at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, early in February, after which the newly-married couple will sail for Europe to spend a year or more traveling on the Continent. The best man at the wedding will be the bridegroom's brother, William D. Southard, and those who will act as ushers are Robert F. Southard of San Francisco, a cousin of the bridegroom; James Harvey Miller of Baltimore, a cousin of the bride; Stephen G. Welles and Henry I. Loomis. Miss Spencer Raymond, the bride's sister, will act as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids.

—Mrs. I. M. Witherspoon's Reading.—The parlors of the Hotel Brunswick were well filled with fashionable people when Mrs. I. M. Witherspoon read a paper entitled "Josephine and Napoleon." Owing to the "Napoleon craze," society people showed an unusual amount of interest in Mrs. Witherspoon's paper, which was cleverly written and charmingly read. The patrons of the entertainment, most of whom listened to the reading, were Bishop Potter, Bishop and Mrs. Cox, Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, and Mrs. Hoffman; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, the Rev. Dr. Cameron, and Miss Houghton. Those who acted as ushers were the Rev. Henry Howe Bogert, the Rev. Dr. Shepard, J. M. Neifort, and Arthur W. Wilde.

—Mrs. Braem's Dancing Class.—Mrs. Braem's class held an enjoyable meeting in Sherry's large ball room last night. A cotillion was danced and very artistic favors were presented. Supper was served shortly after midnight. Among the many dancers were Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, Miss Ethel Stokes, Miss Fannie Chrystie, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Scott, Miss Archbold, Paul Armitage, Phoenix Ingraham, J. Searle Barclay, George Nicholas, J. Augustus Barnard, Miss Antoinette Davis, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Julie Fay Bradley, Miss Bessie Barnes, Miss Julia Delafield, Henry Worthington Bull, William Loew, Charles Riker, the Misses Riker, the Misses Braem, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Vibert, Joseph Stout, Arthur Slade, Horatio Krans, and Philip Richards.

—Dancing Class at Sherry's.—Sherry's large ball room was the scene on Wednesday evening of the first meeting of an enjoyable dancing class, organized by Miss Fisher of 24 West Seventy-sixth Street. Among those present at the dance were Mrs. William J. Fanning, Mrs. Henry Baldwin Fisher, Mrs. James A. Lynch, Mrs. Edward Ferrero, and Mrs. James M. Van Note.

—Mrs. T. P. Field's Reception.—Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field gave the last of her Wednesday afternoon receptions for December the day before yesterday in her handsome apartments, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Field was assisted in receiving by her mother-in-law, Mrs. M. Augustus Field, and her sister-in-law, Miss Mary Field.

—Miss Carrie Mickle Engaged.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Carrie Mickle, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William H. Mickle, Presiding Elder of the Newburg District of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Prof. William H. Doty of the Newburg Academy.

—To Visit St. Augustine.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Horace Henry and the Misses Henry of West Sixty-seventh Street, will leave town next week for an extensive Southern trip. The Henrys will not return to New-York until next Spring, and while away they will visit St. Augustine, Fla.

—Mrs. Clarence A. Postley to Receive.—Reception cards have been sent out by Mrs. Clarence A. Postley of 817 Fifth Avenue for Saturday afternoons in January, from 3 until 6 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Postley returned a short time ago from a ten months' stay abroad.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farmer's Dance.—Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace Farmer of 106 West Seventy-eighth Street for a large dance to be given on the evening of Jan. 8.

Socialist Becomes a Millionaire.

From The London Daily News.

M. Groussier, the Socialist and working-class Deputy for Paris, has (our correspondent there tells us) been left a large fortune by a childless millionaire great-uncle, who made it in South America, where he had lived for the last fifty years. It will be interesting, our correspondent says, to see what M. Groussier will do with the millions, which he was far from expecting.

ARRANGING FOR INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

Instructions as to the Duty of Employes of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Treasury Department is gradually perfecting the machinery necessary to carry into effect the collection of the income tax. The regulations have been issued, the blank forms of returns are now on the press, and a further step in the direction of collecting the tax has been made by the issuance of the following circular, which affects all United States officials from the President down.

To paymasters and disbursing officers: The regulations relative to income tax approved Dec. 13, 1894, provide that "All salaries or compensation paid to officers or persons in the employ of the Government of the United States in and for the calendar year 1894 shall be included in the annual returns to collectors on Form 365 of such officers and persons in statements of gains, profits, and income subject to income tax for that year."

As the income tax on such salaries or compensation will, under the provision above quoted, be paid directly to collectors by the persons receiving the same, you will therefore not deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax, or any part thereof, from the salaries or compensation of any such officer or employe in and for the year 1894.

You will inform all such officers and employes to whom you may make any payment for services rendered in the year 1894 of the method prescribed for the return and payment of the tax on all taxable salaries and compensation paid by the Government in and for said year.

Library of Edmund Yates.

From The London Daily News.

The sale of the library of the late Mr. Edmund Yates is to take place at Messrs. Sotheby's toward the end of January. Dickens naturally is strongly represented. An interesting writing slope will be included in the first day's sale. The engraved silver plate on it says: "This desk, which belonged to Charles Dickens, and was used by him on the day of his death, was one of the familiar objects of his study which were ordered by his will to be distributed among those who loved him, and was accordingly given by his executor to Edmund Yates." A selection of the letters from Dickens to Yates, written between 1854 and 1870, will be sold; they are thirty-four in number. Many of Mr. Yates's own works are to be found in the catalogue, notably a set of his novels in thirty-five volumes, uniformly bound by Zaehnsdorf. The first editions comprise works by Alfred Austin, Browning, O. W. Holmes, Leigh Hunt, W. Irving, Jefferies, A. Lang, W. Morris, Rossetti, G. A. Sala, Albert Smith, Tennyson, Swinburne, Thackeray, and other writers. Many books are from Dickens's library, including an edition of Voltaire, in seventy volumes, each with Dickens's bookplate. One of the books in the library is the copy of "Correspondence and Facts," relating to the well-known quarrel of Mr. Yates with Thackeray, which led to the former's withdrawal from the Garrick Club; Mr. Mackenzie's copy of this pamphlet, when sold by Messrs. Sotheby, in 1889, realized £40.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:40|Moon sets...5:59

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:02	8:45	1:51	2:36
Governors Island	8:32	9:00	2:31	3:12
Hell Gate	10:25	10:53	3:59	4:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	.....	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Dania, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Etona, La Plata Countries	3:00 P. M.	.....
Hevelius, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

Panama, Havana	.....	10:50 A.M.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Advance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Andes, Haiti	.....	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 28.—Ben Lomond, Gibraltar, Dec. 14; Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 22; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Massasoit, Swansea, Dec. 15; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 22; Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 15; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Dec. 15; Wittekind, Bremen, Dec. 15.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.—America, London, Dec. 15; Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 22; Fort William, Puerto Rico, Dec. 20; Hohenzollern, Bremen, Dec. 18; Island, Christiansand, Dec. 15; Prussia, Hamburg, Dec. 16.

SUNDAY, Dec. 30.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 15; La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 22; Marello, Hull, Dec. 16; Sirius, St. Lucia, Dec. 22.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.—Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 20; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Dec. 20; Orizaba, Havana, Dec. 27; Polynesia, Havre, Dec. 19; Suevia, Naples, Dec. 15; Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 17.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1.—Cienfuegos, Nassau, Dec. 27; Finance, Colon, Dec. 24; Runic, Liverpool, Dec. 21; State of California, Glasgow, Dec. 21; Westerniand, Antwerp, Dec. 22.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Dec. 27.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Hamburg Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to R. M. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool Dec. 19 and Queenstown 20, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 P. M. 26th.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Colorado, Evans, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND,—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—Strong, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for West Point; Laurestina, for Philadelphia; La Campine, for Antwerp; Alamo, for Galveston; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Berlin, for Southampton; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; City of Edinburgh, for Cape Town, &c.; Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Yemassee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; Trinidad, for Bermuda.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from Bremerhaven for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Leary, from New-York Dec. 8 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York Dec. 13 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Dec. 18 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Stettin for New-York Dec. 23.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, sld. from Victoria, Brazil, for New-York Dec. 25.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Woerpel, from New-York Dec. 6, arr. at Gothenburg Dec. 24.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 24.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Suran, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, sld. from —— for New-York yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Silvia, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 22.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New-York Nov. 15, via Baltimore, arr. at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 22.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Dec. 7, arr. at Santander Dec. 22.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New-York Dec. 7, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 23.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Capt. von Goessel, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 5 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Procida, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York Nov. 13, via Santander, arr. at Hamburg Dec. 23.

SS Tasmania, (Br.,) Capt. Weston, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Valparaiso Dec. 24.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at London to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, sld. from Naples for New-York yesterday.

SS Orsino, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York Dec. 9, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Vyvyan, from Yokohama Nov. 10, via Shanghai and Hongkong Dec. 6, for New-York, passed Perim to-day.

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,260 Broadway:

American District Telegraph Offices.

Broadway, No. 120, (in Equitable Building,) corner of Cedar Street.
Broadway, No. 195, near Fulton Street.
Broadway, No. 256, near Murray Street.
Broadway, No. 287, corner of Reade Street.
Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 599, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,591, near Forty-eighth Street.
Broome Street, No. 444, near Broadway.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square.
Church Street, No. 151, near Chambers Street.
Church Street, No. 255, near Franklin Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 251, near Seventy-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 453, corner of Eighty-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 644, near Ninety-first St.
Desbrosses Street, No. 32, near Washington St.
Eighth Avenue, No. 70, near Thirteenth Street.
Eighth Avenue, No. 985, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 120, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 58, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
Grand Street, No. 233, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
Madison Avenue, No. 763, near Sixty-sixth Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 268 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 261 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 999, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Tenth Street, No. 398 East, near Avenue C.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,059, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,369, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher St.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 95, near Sixty-fourth Street; B. Opp.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; I. T. Oxtoby.
Avenue A, No. 52, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. H. Tamsen.
Avenue A, No. 82, near Sixth Street; John Hemrich.
Bleecker Street, No. 325; near Christopher Street; Jewell.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 469, near Eighty-third Street; Fisher Brothers.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,180, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,818, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGlinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
Ninth Avenue, No. 651, near Forty-sixth Street; Empire Advertising Agency.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,318, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mrs. Cashan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getzler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Generally Lower Prices.

INCREASED SUPPLIES THE MAIN CAUSE

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

The increased visible supply was the main cause of the weakness in wheat and corn, although the later reports from the West were of easier markets and helped to depress valuations here, while the trading was not up to the general run, and the closing weak. Provisions were higher early in the day, but closed lower. Cotton made a small gain through decreased receipts, and coffee was influenced by the cables.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59¾@ --
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52¼@ --
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34 @ 34¾
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @ $2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@ --
Wool, Ohio and Penn., X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	12.75 @13.25
Lard, Western steam	@ 6.95
Beef, family	10.00 @11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ 24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@ --
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ --
Copper, lake	@ 9.90
Lead	3.05 @ --

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ¼c on better Western markets, firmer cables, and some local covering; declined ⅜@⅞c on the later weakness at the West, and closed weak at ⅝@⅝c loss for the day, with a more active business, and largely in a switching way. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 219,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 165,000 bushels increase on the Pacific coast, and 704,000 bushels increase, afloat and in Europe, making an increase of 650,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Spot was in moderate export demand at ⅛c decline, with the close steady. Sales, 54,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 36,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 7⅝c over May, free on aboard, afloat, and 18,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, on private terms, free on board, afloat.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¼c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63⅞c....Clearances hence, 15,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 15,600 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 42,824 bushels; in the interior, 280,555 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜@⅝c, with the better cables and firmer West, with shorts covering; declined ⅛@⅝c on Bradstreet's report of 1,469,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, and following wheat, with the close weak at unchanged prices to ⅝c decline, and a fair trade. Spot was in moderate demand at ⅛@¼c advance. Sales, 51,000 bushels, including, for export, 32,000 bushels No. 2 (so-called) at 51¼@51½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer white at 49c, elevator, and 14,000 bushels yellow at 50c, elevator....Receipts, 15,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 52,285 bushels; in the interior, 592,682 bushels....Clearances hence, 75,586 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 78,586 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ⅛@¼c up early, with the West, but lost ⅛@¼c with corn, and closed steady and unchanged, with trading dull. Spot was fairly active on jobbing account, at ¼@½c advance....Sales, 84,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38½c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34¾c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35@35½c; track mixed, 34@35½c; track white, 38@41½c for 44,000 bushels....Receipts, 12,800 bushels; exports, 280 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	59¾
January	10,000	59¾@60	59½
February	20,000	60¾@60¾	60¾
March	375,000	61½@62 3-16	61¾
May	1,570,000	62 @62¾	62½
June		@	62½
July	60,000	62¾@63¼	62½
Total	2,035,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	51¾
January	25,000	51¾@52	51¾
February	15,000	51¾@52¼	51¾
May	425,000 52 1-16@52¾		52¼
Total	465,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	34
January	30,000	34¼@34½	34¼
February		@	35
May	20,000	35¾@36	35¾
No. 2 white—			
December		@	38
January		@	38¾
February		@	38¾
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—There was an easier feeling and free offerings, with buyers very scarce on account of the storm, and the business very light. Sales only 6,200 bbls, in car lots, at unchanged prices....Arrivals, 12,532 bbls and 5,176 sacks; exports, 4,476 bbls and 49,107 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 53,583 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal.
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	@ 2.30
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	Nom'l.	@
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@
No. 1	2.30@2.55	2.50@2.70
Clears—white and	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and easy. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.80, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 67@59c for Japanese grain; silver, 53@55c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Easy and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Saganore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3@$3.15; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and nominal. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Firm, but quiet. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and easier. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@85c; middlings, 87½@90c; Western, 90@95c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oatmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There continues indifference over buying clover, which is hardly wanted, even in small lots. During the lull in trading there is no pressure of supplies. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a quiet market yesterday, with the temper more of a holiday character. Not much business now looked for until the opening of the new year. The situation is just steady, with sellers of prime yellow at 29c, but not so much on offer, as the receipts are small and the dock accumulations moderate. The export demand for the moment is slack, although there is a little nibbling from the Mediterranean at 28½c. Strictly prime yellow is at 29½@30c, while a lot of nice off grade yellow was sold at 28½c. Crude, in barrels, is at 24½c, except for choice "under the rules," or less than 1 per cent. fatty acid, which will bring 25c; this latter grade is especially scarce in barrels, although it can be had in bulk lots from the mills at the current price. This light supply of choice crude is the reason for putting by nice white oils to make an accumulation for a future trading. Crude in bulk at the mills is being released in small lots and taken up in instances at 21c, where recently 20c had been the price, and at which lower price a number of tanks had been obtained as the production of small mills, but for large lines 22c is the asking price in the Mississippi Valley and 21@21½c at other points. Sales are 200 obls crude, in barrels, at 24½c; 150 bbls prime yellow at 29c, 200 bbls nice off grade yellow at 28½c, and 2 tanks crude, in bulk, at 21c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand and rules steady in price; city quoted at 40c and State at 54@55c. LARD OIL is quiet and unchanged, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unraced quoted at 55c; raced yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. COCOANUT is quiet; Ceylon at 4¼@5½c and Cochin at 6c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—Oil opened and highest, 95½c; lowest and closed, 95c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market opened stronger, with good business under way, encouraged by firmer grain markets and moderate receipts of hogs. In fact, the receipts of swine were much under expectations. Chicago had looked for 33,000 head, and had only 16,000 head. Afterward there was a weaker, but variable, situation, through lower grain and a going out of demand. The close is even lower than last night. Thus, pork, which had sold up at the West 7@10 points, closed 7@10 points under Wednesday night; and lard, which went up 5 points, lost 7 points, but closed 2 points above the day before market, while short ribs, after ruling firm, closing 2@5 points down for the day.

LARD—Western steam opened quite firm, but became weak, and closed 5 points lower than on Wednesday. It was found possible to close out a few export orders by the concessions. Otherwise, there was not enough done to settle prices. Sales are 50 tcs, cash, at 7.05c; 200 tcs at 7c, and 700 tcs, in lots, at 6.95c, all for export, closing at 6.95c. City steam was more active, at 6.50c, at which price 300 tcs were taken up. Options—No sales; December closed at 6.95c nominal, and January at 6.95c nominal. Refined is quiet, with prices easy; Continent quoted at 7.45c, and South American at 7.70c; compound lard quoted at 5.50@5.75c for December; the West closed at 6.60c for December; January ranged at 6.62@6.67c, closing at 6.65c; May at 6.85@6.92c, closing at 6.90c.

PORK—Exporters took up a few lots, in all 200 bbls, at lower prices. The West sold up 7@10 points, and closed a trifle lower than Wednesday night, quiet after pretty good buying; December closed at $11.10; January sold at $11.15@$11.35, closing at $11.20, and May at $11.55@$11.75, closing at $11.60. Prices here are: Mess, new, at $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

BEEF—Trading is moderate, with prices generally steady and unchanged. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, beef, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are without material business, while prices are easy. Prices are $16 at the West and $17 here.

BACON—Export business here is unimportant, with short clear quoted at 6.42½c, and Government inspection at 6.47½c. Short ribs closed 2@5 points lower, and dull, with December at 5.65c, January at 5.65c, and May at 5.90c.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are under a little more attention at easy prices. Sales: 125 pcs skinned hams, 125 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lb average; 125 tcs do, 14 lb average, and 125 tcs California hams, May, June and July deliveries, on private terms. City meats are slow and unsettled in price. City-picked hams, 8@8½c; do, 10-lb average, 8c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@7c; 12-lb do, 6½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 7⅝@7¾c for 16 and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16-lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at rather steadier prices, as the demand improved. Receipts at Western points, 36,837 head, against 47,190 head same time last year. Chicago had receipts of 16,000 head, and expects to-day 25,000 head; its market was firm early, with some sales at 5c advance, but afterward was heavy and steady at $3.80@$4.70; left over 5,500 head. Cincinnati was steady at $3.90@$4.60; receipts, 2,718 head. St. Louis weak at $4@$4.55; receipts, 4,526 head. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady to strong; $3.85@$4.35. Pittsburg—Receipts, seven cars; firm; $4.30@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.90@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $4@$4.65. Quotations here are 5⅜c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is steady and unchanged, with perhaps a little more regularity to the prices of country, which are in lighter supply. City is at 4¾c, with $2.75 charged for pks, and country at 4¾c to 5¼c, as to quality, pks free. Edible is hard to buy under 5¾c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is dull; there are steady offerings of choice Western, to arrive, at 8.40c, and they do not draw a bid of over 8.25c. Oleostearine is easier. The West has come down to 7½c, at which it sold 50,000 lb, and as most of the moderate demand here is from that source, the price had to conform to keep along trading; thus 50,000 lb were taken here for the West at 7¼c, while the close shows a reduced bid from that direction, but the home trade will pay 7¼c, and it also secured 50,000 lb at 7¼c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very slow, but the tendency was to higher prices, owing to the falling off in the port receipts and a better report from Liverpool. The close was quiet and steady at 4@5 points advance. Spot was entirely neglected, with prices unchanged.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 11-16c
Middling Gulf	5 15-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.49@5.50	5.50	5.47	300
January	5.51@5.52	5.53	5.47	24,100
February	5.55@5.56	5.56	5.52	4,400
March	5.59@5.60	5.60	5.55	32,900
April	5.64@5.65	5.66	5.65	500
May	5.68@5.69	5.70	5.65	35,200
June	5.73@5.74	5.75	5.71	6,700
July	5.78@5.79	5.80	5.75	6,700
August	5.83@5.84	5.85	5.79	6,500
September	5.87@5.89	5.88	5.85	3,600
October	@			
November	@			
Total				119,900

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal'ston	14708	24983	8876	2620	8825	..
N. Orl'ns	21715	21938	25108	5104	17577	..
Mobile	2470	3276	859	3737	1300	..
Savannah	5728	6366	2868	5305	5322	..
Char'ston	2296	4777	1567	1749	2019	..
Wil'gton	1751	2413	..	422	1587	..
Norfolk	3041	3786	3253	200	3352	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	2428	2516	5422	1525	2655	..
Boston	1615	1772	1896	..	825	..
Phila	138	..	..	1172	2045	..
W. Point	1568	3061	..	3843	1909	..
Nep't N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57503	74893	49349	25677	47405	..
This day	49821	78317	62614	47859	46036	49245
last w'k						
This day last y'r	41616	41143	33263	69548	38737	33780

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, and rather unsettled, with the close quiet at 5 points decline to 20 points advance, and following Europe. Havre was barely steady at ¼@⅜c advance, while Hamburg was unchanged to ⅛ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15½c for No. 7, and 14c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos No. 4 to No. 7, per Caxton, at 17c....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—January, 250 bags at 13.50c; March, 500 bags at 12.95c; May, 750 bags at 12.70c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 13.75c, 500 bags at 13.70c, 1,000 bags at 13.65c; January, 1,000 bags at 13.50c; February, 750 bags at 13.25c; March, 1,000 bags at 12.90c; 1,000 bags at 12.95c, 500 bags at 12.90c; May, 250 bags at 12.85c; 250 bags at 12.70c; October, 250 bags at 12.70c; total, 7,500 bags. Exchange, 110 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for December. Total for day—9,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.45@13.50	17.05@17.10
February	13.15@13.25	16.60@16.65
March	12.90@12.95	16.30@16.35
April	12.70@12.80	16.05@16.10
May	12.65@12.70	15.85@15.95
June	12.55@12.65	15.60@15.70
July	12.55@12.65	15.45@15.50
August	12.60@12.65	15.25@15.35
September	12.55@12.65	15.15@15.25
October	12.53@12.65	@
November	@	@
December	13.60@13.65	17.50@17.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	238,901
Arrivals ex steamship Dania (Santos, via Hamburg)	200
Total	239,101
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,472
Total stock in New-York to-day	230,629
Total stock in Baltimore	10,884
Arrivals	
Total	10,884
Deliveries yesterday	136
Total stock in New-Orleans	10,748 16,292
Arrivals	
Total	16,292
Deliveries yesterday	277
Total stock in other ports	16,015 26,763
Total stock in United States	277,392
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 20	60,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 26	18,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 26	173,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	6,000
Total	257,000 534,392
Same time 1893	471,351

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..1.50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..1.50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..1.90 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7		No. 10..2.25 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18¼@19½
Mandheling—		Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Ceylon	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20¼
Trujillo	18¾@19	Bucaru'ga	19 @21
Bonda	18 @19¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19¾	Do, white	19¾@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Coban	19½@22¾	Central American—	
Nicaragua	18½@19¾	Costa Rica	17¾@21
Jamaica	17 @21	San Salvador	19 @19½
		Do, washed	19¾@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies are heavy and demand slow, with an easier feeling.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@18	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Trading is only moderate, with full prices asked, and stocks light.

Domestic—		Japan	4¾@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4¼	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¼@3½
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@7¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw does not show any animation, and values are quoted easy, but not changed. Refined moves out slowly at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Mclasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜@2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	@3⅛

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity per half or full bbl. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅜	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅜	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅜	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Cons. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3¾	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅝	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	9-16@3¼	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@....	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is no improvement in demand. Orders come along for small lots in a narrow way. The trade is not looking for an immediate resumption of demand, and carries along its supplies upon a fairly steady basis. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.10@$2.20 for best marrows, $1.67½@$1.70 for mediums, $1.67½@$1.70 for pea, and $1,20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—Receipts run moderate, and while trading is light, the close is quite firm on the best Western creamery, with some disposition to bid a fraction over 24c, in order to secure very fine goods. Other grades continue freely offered.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	16	@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	15	@15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@..
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@17
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16
Welsh tubs, selections	19	@..
Welsh tubs, best firsts	16	@18
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24	@..
Creamery, firsts	20	@22
Creamery, seconds	18	@19
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June, extras	20	@21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15	@18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14
Dairy, firsts	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13¾	@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	12½	@13
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	10½	@11½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	15	@..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	10½	@11
Factory, thirds	9½	@10
Rolls, choice	16	@17
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15

CHEESE—Fine stock is held with confidence, but prices are more or less nominal in the absence of any trading.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¾	@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9¼	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¼	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4

EGGS—More Wintry weather, with reports of cold in the producing sections, gives a firmer market for all desirable stock.

State and Pennsylvania	23	@24
Western, fresh-gathered	20	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	20	@22½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	19	@20
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	16	@17
Western, early-packed, fair to good	14½	@15½
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2.00	@$3.50
Limed	14	@15

VEGETABLES—A slow market, with full supplies, but a fairly steady feeling over prime stock. Onions are quiet and easy for white. Kale and spinach firm and in moderate offering.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 25
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.00@ 1.37
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25@ 3.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double-heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.65@ 1.75
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.00
English, per 168-lb sack	1.50@ 1.75
German	1.50@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull, but prices held unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 35@35c; oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—Fancy grades show more activity for export, with prices steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Demand continues moderate, with prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@60	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, steer, 60 lbs over	60@ 70	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	$2.00@$3.50	
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	12@ 13.00	

LEATHER—The inquiry is only for small lots, with prices ruling steady.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Common Ayres.	Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	@..	16 @18
Heavy, seconds	13 @16¼	@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle heavy	24@25	Seconds

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Great Dullness the Only Feature of the Stock Market.

SPECULATION ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL.

Dissolution of the Government Bond Syndicate—New-York Central's Good Showing of Earnings—Prices Slightly Higher.

Trading in the stock market was so inactive yesterday that the news of the day had little or no influence on prices. The dissolution of the syndicate which purchased the recent issue of Government bonds hardly caused a ripple of interest, perhaps because such action was not altogether unexpected. New-York Central advanced on the announcement of the usual quarterly dividend and on the really satisfactory showing made in the accounts of the company for the quarter. The advance in the stock, however, was lost later in the day, and at the close the price was unchanged compared with Wednesday. The Pennsylvania statement for November and for the eleven months of the year was also regarded as satisfactory. But the market was in no shape to respond to any influences, being almost wholly professional. Less than 100,000 shares changed hands.

The coal stocks were heavy, possibly on early information of the intended lack of action at the meeting of Presidents of the roads in Philadelphia. This reason was given for the marked weakness of Reading in the late trading, although the practical abandonment of the alleged plan of reorganization proposed by the Olcott-Earle committee may have had something to do with the decline. It is semi-officially announced that some kind of reorganization is to be attempted by the committee in the interest of the general mortgage bonds, a relatively large amount of which has been deposited with the committee. It is very doubtful, however, if the committee will be able to accomplish its purpose, inasmuch as the junior securities can at any time intervene to the discomfiture of the committee, by providing for the payment of the defaulted coupons, the amount required for the purpose being comparatively small, in view of the large interests involved. Jersey Central was also heavy, but the character of the trading in the stock suggested manipulation rather than the condition of the company, which, however, is admittedly less encouraging than could be desired.

The Granger stocks were very quiet, but were firm, all of them, with the exception of Northwestern, which closed down ⅛, showing fractional gains at the close of business. The general list was dull almost to stagnation.

In the industrials, Sugar moved within ⅝ and closed at 88¾, a loss of ¼ on sales of about 12,000 shares. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was almost as active as Sugar and was weak on sales by traders, who had purchased recently at higher prices in the hope of "tailing on" an expected upward movement, which has not materialized. The stock closed a point down, at 9⅝. The Cordage stocks recovered a part of their recent losses. One of the leading Directors of the company is said to have resigned, and a statement of its affairs is promised in the near future.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½@3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,635,077, and balances $4,385,104. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $157,564.

Call money on London was quoted at ½@⅝ per cent.; short and three months' bills at 1 per cent. The Bank of England lost £814,711 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 63.67, became 63.32. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged, at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 19,575,000f. in gold, and lost 150.000f. in silver. The Imperial Bank of Germany reports a decrease in specie of 22,352,000 marks.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—65c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d. per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,515,715, and the exports for the same period $95,535,971. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,020,256.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 87¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 58½; Union Pacific, ½, to 11½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 16⅞; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 13¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅜. Advanced—Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 7¾. Lake Shore sold at 138½, Erie at 10¼, Louisville and Nashville at 54½, Canadian Pacific at 60⅝, and Kansas and Texas at 13⅜. British consols were firm at 103 5-16 for money and 103⅝ for the account.

Money, in London, ¾@1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £56,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 70c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 19c for checks. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 19,575,000 francs in gold and a decrease of 150,000 francs in silver.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 33½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The quarterly reports of the Plaza Bank and the Bowery Bank, of New-York, will be found in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	21¾	22½	21½	22½	22⅛	22⅝	1,000
American Cotton Oil pf	68	68	68	68	67¾	68¾	275
*American Sugar Refining	89	89	88¼	88¾	88⅝	88¾	12,341
*American Sugar Refining pf	90	90	90	90	90	91	126
*American Tobacco	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	96	98	300
American Tobacco pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	103⅝	107	110	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅛	⅝	⅝	4	4	4⅛	400
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅞	62⅞	61¾	62½	62	63	605
*Bay State Gas	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	18¼	600
Canada Southern	50⅞	50¼	50¼	50⅝	50	51	120
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17¼	17½	275
Chicago Gas	72¼	72¾	72⅛	72¾	72¼	72¾	3,010
Chicago & Northwestern	97	98⅜	97¼	98⅜	98⅜	97	1,005
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70⅝	71	70⅜	71	70⅞	71	2,754
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39¾	39½	39⅛	39⅛	38½	39½	13
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57	57	57⅛	8,288
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	117½	118¾	224
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	61½	61⅝	61½	61¾	61⅝	61¾	1,600
Consolidated Gas Company	131½	131½	131	131¼	131	131⅝	410
Delaware & Hudson	125¼	125¼	124½	125⅛	125	125⅜	532
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33	33	33	33	33¼	34	110
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅜	10⅜	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	11,155
General Electric	33⅜	34⅝	32¾	34¼	34	34½	1,818
Great Northern pf	102	102	101	101	101	102½	133
Laclede Gas	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20	20½	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	71	72	400
Lake Shore	137	137	137	137	136½	137	300
*Long Island Traction	13	13	13	13	13¼	13¼	100
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53½	53	53⅛	53⅜	53¼	1,010
L., N. A. & C. pf	20	21¼	20	21¼	20	22	300
Manhattan Con	104½	105	104½	105	105	105¾	1,705
Missouri Pacific	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	27	27¼	1,310
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13	13	13	13⅛	13½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	22	22	22	21¾	22¼	206
Morris & Essex	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾			12
*National Lead Co	37	37¼	37	37	37	37¼	1,900
New-Jersey Central	90¼	90⅝	89¾	90⅛	89¾	89⅝	8,825
New-York Central	99	100¼	98⅝	99½	99	99½	2,402
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛	370
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	13	13½	166
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼		70	3
N. Y., L. E. & W.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	3,020
Norfolk & Western	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	200
Norfolk & Western pf	17	17	17	17	17¼	17⅜	185
Northern Pacific pf	16¾	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	17	200
Oregon Railway & Nav	20	20	20	20	19	21	270
Philadelphia & Reading	15⅞	15⅞	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼	12,000
Pullman Pal. Car Co	154	154	154	154	154	155	100
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½			35
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	116½	116¾	116¼	116½	116	117	238
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9	9	9	9⅛	9¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	32½	32½	32	33¼	23
Southern Pacific	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	18½	19	370
Southern Railway	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	905
Southern Railway pf	36½	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36½	37½	226
Union Pacific	11	11	10¾	11	11	11¼	1,400
United States Cordage	6¼	7	6	6¼	6	6⅝	2,420
United States Cordage pf	8½	11	8½	10	9¾	10¾	2,352
United States Cordage gtd	10½	10½	10	10	17½	19	190
United States Rubber	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	44⅝	45	900
United States Rubber pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	98	99	12
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	10	50
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	60¼	61	600
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6	6	5⅞	6¼	100
Wabash pf	13¾	14	13¾	14	13⅜	13⅞	300
Western Union Telegraph	86½	87¼	86⅜	87⅛	86⅜	86⅝	2,164
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅝	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	610
Total sales							93,490

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fé 4s	10,000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
	3,000	62¼	62¼	62¼
	3,000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
	7,000	62¼	62¼	62¼
	7,000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
	5,000	62¼	62¼	62¼
	9,000	62¼	62¼	62¼
	6,000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
	10,000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
	1,000	62¼	62¼	62¼
	10,000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
	1,000	62¼	62¼	62¼
	20,000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
	21,000	63	63	63
	5,000	62¾	62¾	62¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	500	71	71	71
Baltimore & Ohio	35,000	16¾	16¾	16¾
Austin & N W 1st	10,000	88½	88½	88½
Balt & O 1st, Parkersburg Branch	1,000	120¼	120¼	120¼
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	12,000	110½	110½	110½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	1,000	106	106	106
Cedar F & Minn 1st	8,000	110	110	110
Cen of N J—M 6s	6,000	115	115	115
Ches & O Gen 4½s	10,000	75	75	75
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	6,000	124½	124½	124½
C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s	4,000	88	88	88
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	3,000	95½	95½	95½
	12,000	96	96	96
Chi, G L & C Co 1st	3,000	90½	90½	90½
Chi & N P 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	39¾	39¾	39¾
	1,000	40	40	40
Chi & N W Coupon Gold 7s	5,000	121	121	121
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	104½	104½	104½
	10,000	104¾	104¾	104¾
	10,000	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
C, St P, M & O Cons	4,000	125½	125½	125½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	3,000	101¾	101¾	101¾
Clev, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	2,000	90	90	90
Col, H V & Tol 5s	22,000	80½	80½	80½
	10,000	80¼	80¼	80¼
	5,000	80¾	80¾	80¾
	3,000	90	90	90
Den & Rio Grande 4s	1,000	82¼	82¼	82¼
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	6,000	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	22,000	93¼	93¼	93¼
Int & G N 2d Mtg	2,000	71¼	71¼	71¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s	15,000	78½	78½	78½
Kan & Pac 1st Cons	10,000	75½	75½	75½
Kan Pac 6s, Den Div Assented	22,000	93¼	93¼	93¼
	2,000	107	107	107
Kings County El 1st	4,000	70	70	70
Laclede Gas Light Co of St L 1st	3,000	91	91	91
Lake Erie & West 1st	3,000	114	114	114
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	7,000	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Louis, Evv & St L Con 1st 5s	2,000	36	36	36
Louis & N, N, Fl & Shef 1st	2,000	80	80	80
Memphis & Char 6s	2,000	57¼	57¼	57¼
Mex Nat 2d Inc 6s, A	5,000	23¼	23¼	23¼
Mil & St P 1st, Chi & Pac 6s	1,000	119	119	119
Dakota & Gt South 5s	1,000	108	108	108
Minn & St L 1st, Pac Extension	5,000	117½	117½	117½
Southwest Ext	25,000	110½	110½	110½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000	80¾	80¾	80¾
	3,000	81	81	81
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	10,000	46	46	46
	5,000	45¾	45¾	45¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st	7,000	84¾	84¾	84¾
Missouri Pac Cons	5,000	96¼	96¼	96¼
Missouri Pac 3d	1,000	108¼	108¼	108¼
Nash, C & St L Con	5,000	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
	4,000	101	101	101
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	3,000	102¼	102¼	102¼
N Y Elevated 1st	9,000	111¼	111¼	111¼
N Y & Har 1st Reg	1,000	117¼	117¼	117¼
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol	10,000	65	65	65
	5,000s15F	64½	64½	64½
N Y, O & W Ref 4s	1,000	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
	1,000s3	88¼	88¼	88¼
	1,000c	88½	88½	88½
North Missouri 1st	6,000	105¼	105¼	105¼
Nor Pac 2d Coup	16,000	89	89	89
Oreg R & Nav 1st	1,000	110	110	110
Oreg R & N 5s, Trust Co Certs	1,000	75	75	75
Oreg S L & U N Con	6,000	46	46	46
	9,000	45½	45½	45½
	5,000	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
P & R 1st Pf Inc	22,000	24	24	24
	10,000	24½	24½	24½
	5,000	24	24	24
2d Pf Inc	38,000	16	16	16
	2,000	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
	10,000	16½	16½	16½
	5,000	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3d Pf Inc	36,000	12	12	12
P & E 2d Def Inc	13,000	2½	2½	2½
Pitts & West 1st	2,000	85	85	85
Rome, W & Og Cons	2,000	119	119	119
St L & S F 2d, Cl C	1,000	114¼	114¼	114¼
Rio Grande West 1st	14,000	70	70	70
	1,000	70¼	70¼	70¼
St L & S F G M 6s	8,000	102¼	102¼	102¼
St L & S F Con 4s	15,000	50¼	50¼	50¼
	5,000s20F	50¼	50¼	50¼
St Louis S W 1st	5,000	61¾	61¾	61¾
	1,000	62	62	62
St Louis S W 2d Inc	3,000	18	18	18
St P,M & M 1st Con 6s	12,000	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
	10,000	120¾	120¾	120¾
St P, M & M 1st, Mon Ext 4s	6,000	85½	85½	85½
St P & N P 6s, Reg Certs	6,000	118	118	118
S Pac of N M 1st	10,000	103	103	103
South Rail 1st 5s	6,000s20F	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
	8,000	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
	10,000	91	91	91
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	10,000	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	61¼	61¼	61¼
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	4,000	102½	102½	102½
Union Pac 1st, 1808	2,000	105½	105½	105½
Union Pac Ext S F 8s	10,000	99	99	99
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	10,000	40	40	40
U S Cordage Co 1st	10,000s6OF	50	50	50
	12,000	60	60	60
	5,000	61	61	61
	1,000	61½	61½	61½
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	104¾	104¾	104¾
	2,000	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
	1,000	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s	10,000	70	70	70
	5,000	70¼	70¼	70¼
	5,000	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s	6,000s3	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
West N Y & Pa 1st	4,000s3	106	106	106
West N Y & Pa 2d Trust Co Certs	5,000	24¼	24¼	24¼
Total sales				$1,006,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	139	143
Albany and Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	39
Am. Coal	89	..
Am. Dist. Tel	35	45
American Express	110	113
American T. & C.	91	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4¼	7½
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	99	..
Canadian Pacific	58½	59¼
Cedar Falls & M.	3⅞	5¼
Central Pacific	14	14¾
Cent. & South Am. Tel	116	..
Chicago & Alton	140	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	52
C. & N. W. pf.	142	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	..	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron	..	26
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5	6
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T.	17	17½
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	35
*D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4
*D., S. S. & A pf	8	11
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100	102
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M.	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1½	2
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	2½	2¾
Homestake	17½	..
Illinois Central	84	86
Iowa Central	6¼	7
Iowa Central pf	23	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	82	85
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¾
Long Island	86½	89
Louis., New Albany & Chicago	6½	7¼
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Mexican National	2	..
Mexican Telegraph	12	192
Michigan Central	97	100
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	28	30
M. & St. L. pf., all as pd.	48	49
Minn. Iron	..	40
Mobile & Ohio	17	19
N., C. & St. L.	65	66
*National Lead pf	83¾	85
National Linseed Oil	18	20
National Starch	5	7
National Starch 1st pf.	40	50
National Starch 2d pf.	25	35
New Central Coal	9	10
N. Y. & N. H.	193	196
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26½	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	21	22
N. Y., S. & W.	14¼	14¾
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	41½	43
Norfolk Southern	90	..
North American	3⅜	3⅝
Northern Pacific	87	4⅞
Northwestern Tel	104¼	..
Ohio Southern	*16½	18
Ontario Mining	8½	14
Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅝
Oregon Improvement	13	14
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	9½
Pacific Mail	21¼	21½
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & East	2½	4
Peoria, D. & E.	3⅜	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33½	34
P., C., C. & St. L.	15¾	16¼
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	45	48
P. F. W. & C.	157	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf.	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
St. Louis So.	96	..
St. Joseph & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	110	..
St. P., M. & M.	109½	112
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	16¼
Texas Pacific	9¼	9⅝
T. P. Land Tr.	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	45
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	75	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2¼	2¾
U. P. D. & G.	3	4
United States Express	42	45
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	39½	42½
Wisconsin Central	3	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	89	89⅛	88	88¾	11,160
A. T. & S. F.	4	4	4	4	120
Chicago Gas	72¼	72⅝	72	72⅜	930
C., R. I. & P.	61⅝	61⅞	61⅜	61⅝	720
Chi., B. & Q.	70⅝	71	70⅜	71	3,610
C., M. & St. P.	56¾	57⅛	56⅝	57	7,590
Chi. & N. W.	96⅜	96⅞	96¼	96½	600
Cent. of N. J.	90	90½	89¾	89⅞	3,750
Consol. Gas.	131	131	131	131	10
Dist. & C. F.	10⅝	10¾	9½	9½	4,020
Gen. Electric	34½	34½	33¾	34½	460
Louis. & N.	53¼	53¼	53	53	360
Mo. Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	300
Nat. Lead	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	40
N. Y. Cent	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	50
N. Y. & N. E.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	20
Nor. Pac. pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	10
Phil. & Read.	15⅝	15⅝	13⅞	14⅛	4,940
Southern Ry.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	60
South. Ry. pf.	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	40
Union Pac.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10
U. S. Cord.	6¼	6⅞	6	6¼	2,430
U. S. Cord. pf	9	10¼	9	10¼	20
West. Union.	86⅜	87⅛	86¼	86⅞	2,480
Total sales					43,780

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	$5,000
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	7,000
C. & O. 4½s	75	75	75	75	4,000
M., K. & T. 2d	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	7,000
Nor. Pac. 2d	89	89	89	89	3,000
R. I. 5s, c	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	18	18	18	18	8,000
Wabash 1st	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3,000
Total sales					$40,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer, as.un.	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Com. Tunnel	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,800
Con. C. & V.	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	100
Yellow Jacket	.43	.43	.43	.43	100
Total sales					2,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅝	58⅝	57⅛	57⅛	688,000

Southern Industrial Interests.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Special reports to The Manufacturers' Record show for the closing week of the year a fair degree of activity in the general industrial interests of the South. Cotton mills are reported as very busy, with a good many of them running night and day. A number of new mills are being projected, and several New-England people are in the South looking for locations for mills. There is considerable activity in coal mining operations, especially in West Virginia and Alabama, the output of coal in Alabama being reported as very large.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	..	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders	..	5
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1804	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20	22
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	180	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	161¼	163¼
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	13½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	71	75
Brooklyn Gas Company	119	..
Brooklyn Traction	13	14¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	64½	67½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock		68½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	117	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114½	117½
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	167
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	66½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds		45
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver has been fixed for January 15th.

The time for depositing bonds without penalty has therefore been postponed to January 14th. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds immediately with the American Loan and Trust Company, Boston, and the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York.

A large number of consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited with the committee since its last advertisement, and it requires the deposit of only $500,000 more to give it a majority of the bonds afloat.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

First Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

Holders of above bonds are **URGENTLY REQUESTED NOT** to commit themselves to any plan contemplating a surrender of their securities until conferring with either of the undersigned.

Report on above property, setting forth the status of the bonds, furnished on application.

WOERISHOFFER & CO.,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL STREET.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

24,	112,	174,	345,	382,
28,	114,	194,	354,	428,
47,	117,	216,	377,	435,
67,	132,	219,	378,	466,
72,	150,	331,	881,	498.

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$2,337,051.24
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)	195,570.81
Overdrafts, as per schedule	54.21
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	300,178.45
Other real estate, as per schedule	22,201.68
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule	9,450.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule	174,339.75
Specie, as per schedule	402,659.50
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	561,802.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	188,093.20
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	9,632.28
	$4,261,083.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	67,820.98
Interest	4,923.74
Other profits	239,703.62
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	3,418,509.57
Demand certificates of deposit	100.00
Certified checks	40,785.02
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	190.19
	$4,261,083.12

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
RICHARD HAMILTON, Vice President, and F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

R. HAMILTON, Vice President,
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of December, 1894, before me,
WM. R. KURAN,
Notary Public No. 40, N. Y. Co.

Copy.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE PLAZA BANK
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$443,668.70
Loans to Directors	20,900.00
Overdrafts	147.98
Stocks and bonds	117,870.10
Due from banks	19,544.20
Cash:	
With Clearing House agent, Central National Bank	$213,575.80
Specie	46,099.99
Legal-tender and national bank notes	76,342.00
Exchanges	49,988.95
Other cash items	16,992.89
	402,999.63
Building account, furniture, and fixtures	27,404.62
Expense account	28,373.61
	$1,060,908.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	40,857.00
Deposits subject to check	$808,165.53
Demand certificates of deposit	120.00
Certified checks	4,561.17
Cashier's checks	183.91
	813,030.61
Due national banks	7,021.23
	$1,060,908.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN ALSOP KING, President, and W. McMASTER MILLS, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOHN ALSOP KING, President.
W. McMASTER MILLS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of December, 1894, before me.
C. W. PARSON, Notary Public.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $137,890 of the FIVE & SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until Jan. 1, 1895, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Dividends.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507-529 West 22d Street.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1894.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St., New-York City, on the 6th day of February, 1895, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 23d day of January, 1895.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on January twenty-third, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on February 14th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. WM. H. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507-529 West 22d Street,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1894.

A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St., New-York City, on the 6th day of February, 1895, to the holders of the Common Stock of record, on the twenty-third day of January, 1895.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on January twenty-third, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on February 14th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. WM. H. BUTLER, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.

NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of February, 1895, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will close on the 28th day of December, 1894, and reopen on the 29th day of January, 1895. W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1894.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y. and Treas.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1895, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 7, 1895.

W. M. BENNET, Ass't Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive. J. S. CASE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan. 5, 1895, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest due Jan. 1st, 1895, from the undermentioned bonds will be paid on presentation after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City, viz.:

Southern Railway First Consol. Mortgage, 5 per cent.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Consol. Mortgage 6 per cent.
Georgia Pacific Railway First Mortgage.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. and Divisional Mortgage 5 per cent.
Knoxville & Ohio Railroad First Mortgage.
Alabama Central Railroad First Mortgage.
Western North Carolina First Consol. Mortgage.
Columbia & Greenville Railroad First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad First Mortgage (extended) 5 per cent.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad First Mortgage.
Franklin & Pittsylvania Railroad First Mortgage.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 27th Dec., 1894.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Coupon No. 20, on above issue of bonds, will be paid on the 26th day of December, 1894, on presentation of same at office of the undersigned, Room 204 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minn.

A. M. DRAKE,
WILLIAM P. JEWETT, } Trustees.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
14TH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
Dec. 26, 1894.
82nd DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade Street, New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 28, 1894. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Jan. 16, 1895. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 21, 1894.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK.
5th Av. and 42d St.,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22, 1894, until Jan. 3, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
(OLD SEVENTH WARD BANK,)
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

The NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, December 21, 1894.
96th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD CO.
Bangor, Me., Dec. 26, 1894.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after this date at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., New-York City.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

Holders of coupons due January 1st of SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, may present same to this bank for payment. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES, St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & COMPANY, 44 Pine St., New-York.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York City.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. Transfer books closed until Jan. 8, 1895. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895. E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Rutland Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the

United States Mortgage Co.,
No. 59 Cedar St., New-York.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
EIGHTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2 inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1st, 1895, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 21st.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend has been declared to Depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws for the six months ending **December 31, 1894,** at the rate of **Four Per Cent. per Annum** on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, **January 21, 1895.**

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 5 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

644 BROADWAY,

New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

87th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next. JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1862.
83D DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from **$5 to $3,000.** INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 16, 1895.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.

3 SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK,
501 5th Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend for the three and six months ending December 31st, at the rate of (3½) three and one-half per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000, to be credited the first day of January, and payable on and after January 21st, 1895. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits received by January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., cor. 124th St.

The Trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on and after January 21, 1895. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
December 11, 1894.

Union Dime Savings Institution

GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

COLUMBIA BANK.
5th Av. and 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
485 and 487 8th Av.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking rooms, 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 A. M.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, at NOON on the 7th of January prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December 28th and reopen at 10 A. M. on January 8th. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1894.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av., Depository State of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
82-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
FRIDAY, DEC. 28,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(for account of whom it may concern,)
112 shares German Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co., hypd.
5 shares 19th Ward Bank, hypd.
10 shares First Nat. Bank Bridgeport, Ala., hypd.
$6,000 City of Bridgeport, Ala., 6 p. c. Impt. Bds., 1917.

THE REAL MISSION OF SATOLLI

Declared to Have Been Fulfilled with the Restoration to the Priesthood of Father McGlynn.

WIKKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 27.—The Daily Newsdealer says that Mgr. Satolli's mission in this country has been crowned with success. The secret that led to Satolli's appointment as Apostolic Delegate to the United States is out at last. The Newsdealer article then proceeds:

"When Dr. McGlynn first rebelled the Propaganda at Rome was inclined to make light of the matter. The Pope, from advices furnished him by the Propaganda, was inclined to side with the latter's views. In 1891, five years after McGlynn had been suspended, Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, received a letter from Dr. McGlynn's brother, a resident of San Francisco. The contents of the letter is not known here, but it is known that the letter led to the appointment of Satolli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Rampolla showed the letter to the Pope. McGlynn's brother in California said something that touched the pontifical heart.

"It is known, among other things, that Father McGlynn's brother was so put out over the discomfiture of the pastor of St. Stephen's that he refused to enter a Catholic church in San Francisco when his only daughter, a most devout Catholic, was taken to the church for the last rites. Pope Leo analyzed every sentence of the letter written by Father McGlynn's brother, and Satolli's appointment followed. After eight years of alleged contumacy Father McGlynn is allowed to read high mass in the archdiocese of New-Yor. This is a great triumph for Satolli. His firm hand is seen all through the negotiations looking to the restoration of McGlynn to his priestly duties. His mission in the United States is now ended, and the red hat is his.

"Most of Dr. McGlynn's relations in this country reside in Wilkesbarre."

ITALIAN WOMAN STRUCK BY A TROLLEY CAR

Her Countrymen Tried to Get at the Motorman—She Will Probably Die.

The latest victim of the trolley in Brooklyn is lying at the Brooklyn City Hospital minus a limb, and it is expected that she will die.

She is Mrs. Catharine Ferraro, sixty-one years old, of 31 Front Street, Brooklyn. She is a feeble Italian woman. She started yesterday to cross Front, near Dock Street, when trolley car No. 85 of the Fifth Avenue line struck her, knocking her down. The wheels passed over her left leg, cutting it off just below the knee.

The accident was witnessed by a number of Italians, who raised the car so that Policeman McCann could drag the woman from under it. Then the Italians threatened to attack the motorman, Hans Boynes, of 817 Fulton Street, but the policeman kept them back.

The motorman and the conductor, Walter Robertstaw of 712 Sixth Avenue, were taken before Police Justice Walsh and admitted to bail pending the result of the woman's injuries.

Boynes claims that he was not running the car fast, but that as the tracks were slippery he could not stop it. He said he called to the woman and she tried to get out of the way, but evidently slipped.

At the hospital it was said that the woman was suffering greatly from shock, and that, as she was in delicate health, it was not believed that her life could be saved.

SHOT THE COW AND ITS OWNER, TOO

Nostrand Declares, However, that He Aimed at a Bird.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 27.—After discharging the contents of one barrel of his gun yesterday at a cow, Garrett Nostrand of this place turned on John Gorman, the owner of the cow, and let the contents of the second barrel go at him. One of

TWO DROMIOS IN COURT

Ward No. 1 Had a Narrow Escape Before Judge Cowing.

CELL MATE LIKE A TWIN BROTHER

One Prisoner Insisted He Had Never Been Convicted Before—His Mate, After Inspection, Saved Him.

Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" was paralleled yesterday, in the new Criminal Courts Building. Two Dromios were paraded, whose resemblance to one another caused a small sensation.

John Ward, a most unprepossessing young man, was brought before Judge Cowing in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions for sentence. Ward had pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. In a moment of abstraction he had broken into a tailor's shop, at 34 Columbus Avenue.

No harm would have come of it, because there was nothing there to steal, but, unfortunately for the prisoner, a policeman came upon him just as he was leaving the place in disgust. A broken door panel and a general air of confusion told such a convincing tale that the policeman arrested the would-be burglar. He was carried off to the station house, and subsequently transferred to the Tombs.

Judge Cowing gazed upon the crestfallen prisoner with his sternest judicial frown.

"Ward," said his Honor. "This is your second offense, and I shall give you the full limit, even though you pleaded guilty."

Ward's look changed to one of blank surprise. He managed to stammer:

"Ye've got de wrong party, Judge. It warn't me."

"No prevaricating," said the court, severely. "It will do you no good. Officer Pieman, you know this man?"

Officer Pieman stepped up to the bar.

"I do, your Honor. He's served a term for burglary."

"Not me!" persisted the prisoner, with ungrammatical vehemence.

"No prevaricating," admonished the court once more.

"But ye've got de wrong party!" vociferated Ward, now thoroughly aroused.

"How's this, officer?" asked Judge Cowing.

"He's done time, your Honor," repeated the policeman.

"Not me," expostulated the undaunted Ward. "It's me cell mate over in de Tombs. He's de one—not me."

"Send for the cell mate," ordered the court.

In a few minutes the court attendants returned with the cell mate. The newcomer was marched to the bar and placed side by side with the prisoner. Policeman Pieman's eyes bulged. The two men were so much alike that they could hardly be told apart. His Honor lost all his judicial dignity and gazed with as much unconcealed amazement as any man outside the rail on the spectators' benches.

A close inspection revealed a slight difference between the two men in that one was shorter than the other and wore his hair, which was of the same color, in a different style. After he had recovered somewhat from his surprise Judge Cowing began to laugh, and addressing the latest arrival he said:

"And what is your name?"

"James McMahon."

"Then your name isn't Ward?"

"I done time once under the name of Ward," was the astonishing reply.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed the court; "that's a most remarkable coincidence, and you look like twins."

The "twins" grinned and said nothing, but Ward No. 1 had lost his anxious look, though the court was evidently still much puzzled. Finally, some one suggested that Deputy Sheriff Burke would know, as he took most of the prisoners to Sing Sing after their sentence.

Burke surveyed the men critically, and then announced that Ward No. 1 had told the truth, and that it was McMahon, or Ward No. 2, who had been convicted and sentenced before.

Judge Cowing concluded to think the matter over, and later sentenced Ward No. 1 to the penitentiary for one year. The latter congratulated himself on his narrow escape from getting a long term in State's prison simply because he looked like a brother criminal.

WANTS THE LEGACY SET ASIDE.

William Buchan Says His Sister Was Improperly Influenced.

William Buchan is determined that none of the money in his family shall fall into outside hands, even if the amount involved is only a few thousand dollars.

Mr. Buchan has a sister—a spinster of forty-four—who owns $55,000 worth of real estate. He alleges that she is crazy, and not capable of caring for her property, and he has taken proceedings to have her formally declared insane.

Another maiden sister—Mary A. Buchan—died on Nov. 7, 1893, leaving property valued at $60,000. All of this, with the exception of $6,000, she left to her brother William, and the sister who it is declared is insane. The $6,000, which is left outside the direct line of her family, Miss Buchan bequeathed to the three children of her cousin, Mrs. Henrietta Thomas of 15 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Buchan has begun proceedings before the Surrogate to have this six-thousand-dollar legacy set aside. He alleges that his sister was not able to make a will, and that she was improperly influenced.

Mrs. Thomas was yesterday called as a witness in support of the will, to which she is a subscribing witness. She testified to seeing the testatrix execute the will the day before she died. Miss Buchan then put the will in an envelope and made the witness promise to deliver it to her man of business, H. R. Drew, a real estate agent, at 1 West Twenty-seventh Street. This the witness said she did. Mrs. Thomas also swore that there was no influence exerted over the testatrix, and that she was in a competent condition to make a will at the time the instrument in contest was drawn.

Decision was reserved.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK AFFAIRS.

The Business May Soon Be Wound Up —Money with the Receiver.

The affairs of the defunct St. Nicholas Bank are rapidly approaching a point where the business may be wound up.

Ex-Mayor Grant, the receiver of the bank, has made a further report to the Supreme Court, showing the condition of his accounts for the past six months, since June 26 last, when his last report was presented. Justice Andrews has granted an order appointing Hamilton Odell referee to pass upon the accounts and report what sums are payable to the receiver for his commission, and also what should be paid to his counsel for their services since June last.

The last report of Mr. Grant, which was passed upon by the referee and confirmed by the court, showed a balance in his hands of $617,152.97. Since then his account shows that he has collected $51,928.95, making a total in his hands of $669,081.92. He has paid out, including dividends, $430,734.62, leaving a balance in his hands of $238,347.30, subject to his commissions and the payment of the lawyers' fees.

In addition to cash in hand, the receiver says that he is chargeable with assets of the nominal value of $710,558.15, the increased value of which is $308.20, making a total of $710,866.35. He has collected on these assets $51,928.95, in addition to an offset of $1,812.20, making $53,741.15, leaving assets of the face value of $657,125.20 which he is chargeable with.

MAKES A CHARGE OF USUARY.

The Allegation of Mrs. H. E. Chadwick in Dr. Walton's Suit.

Dr. Alfred Walton of 121 East Twenty-third Street is charged with usury by Mrs. Helen E. Chadwick of 432 Fifth Avenue.

The facts came out yesterday, before Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, when M. H. Grossman, as attorney for Dr. Walton, moved to vacate an order for the examination before trial of Mark E. Couch, a lawyer, of North Adams, Mass. Mr. Couch is a brother of Mrs. Chadwick, and she wants his testimony to defend a suit brought against her by Dr. Walton to recover $1,133.33.

Dr. Walton, in his complaint, alleges that he lent Mrs. Chadwick $1,133.33 in May, 1893, taking a chattel mortgage on her household property. He says she asked the loan of the money to pay her rent.

Two months later, when Dr. Walton attempted to foreclose the mortgage and sell Mrs. Chadwick's goods, she barricaded the doors and would not let any one in. Mrs. Chadwich asserted that she had paid usurious interest on the money she borrowed.

Dr. Walton then began his suit to recover the money secured by the mortgage, and Mrs. Chadwick's lawyer, C. B. Smith, obtained the order for the examination of Mr. Couch.

Mr. Grossman asked that the order be vacated, upon the ground that he had a right to cross-examine Couch before a jury. Judge Dugro reserved decision.

HE VACATES ONE INJUNCTION.

It Had Been Obtained by Wayne MacVeagh for a Water Company.

Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision refusing to continue an injunction restraining the Denver Union Water Company and the Continental Trust Company from selling, negotiating, or disposing of any of the $8,000,000 bonds of the water company, secured by a mortgage, or deed of trust, made on Oct. 20 last.

He vacates the temporary injunction, which was granted upon the application of Wayne MacVeagh, the present Ambassador of the United States at Rome, who is a stockholder in one of the old companies that was succeeded by the Denver Union Water Company several years ago.

Justice Patterson holds that the suit has not been properly brought in the name of Mr. MacVeagh, but even if it had been properly instituted, the motion should be denied, for the reason that the courts of Colorado have jurisdiction. The Justice incidentally says that C. H. Venner has been the moving spirit in all this litigation, and his conduct has been so "inconsistent, questionable, and peculiar, that his present effort to restrain the operation of this new water company does not commend itself to the consideration of the court."

WILL CONTINUE DIVVER'S TRIAL.

District Attorney Fellows and Lawyer Searing to Prosecute.

The trial of Police Justice Patrick Divver will be resumed to-day before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

District Attorney Fellows will take charge of the prosecution in place of W. H. Hale, the Brooklyn lawyer in whose hands the case was not a pronounced success.

Col. Fellows will be assisted by Edward W. Searing, a lawyer of 119 Nassau Street. Mr. Searing is a member of Good Government Club F. It was he who prepared all the cases and gathered all the evidence upon which ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman last Winter secured convictions in election cases when some of Divver's men were defendants.

The District Attorney said yesterday that Mr. Searing has much information that will prove valuable in making a case against Divver.

Meant No Contempt, Mrs. Shields Says.

Mrs. Jennie W. Shields of 35 East Fiftieth Street appeared before Judge McCarthy in the City Court yesterday, to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to appear on Monday last for examination in supplementary proceedings.

A judgment was secured against Mrs. Shields on Dec. 1 in favor of W. S. Kelly of Richmond, Va., by Goldfogle & Cohn by default, for $380.

Several days after the judgment was entered an order for the defendant's examination was issued. She did not appear, and yesterday she told Judge McCarthy that she did not intend any contempt of court, but was too ill to appear.

Judge McCarthy told her to attend the examination, and he would reserve decision on the alleged contempt.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has granted an order authorizing Francis Higgins, who was appointed receiver of the North River Bank on March 25, 1891, to pay another dividend of 4 per cent. to all depositors and creditors who have filed satisfactory proofs of claims with him. He is to pay it as soon as practicable after Jan. 10 next. The receiver has thus far paid 60 per cent. of the claims of the creditors and depositors.

—Probate Clerk Washburn took testimony yesterday in proceedings looking to the probate of the will of Egisto Paolo Fabbri, the millionaire banker of Florence, who has for years a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Mr. Fabbri died on June 26 in Italy, leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000, the residuary estate to the value of $1,526,751.95 going to his adopted children, who are children of a deceased brother.

—Frank McKee, alias Carl, was sentenced to State's prison for ten years by Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions yesterday. McKee is the Western desperado who, on Nov. 29, created a disturbance in the saloon of Arnold Dierksen, at Prince and Crosby Streets. He shot the bartender in the head, and the prosecutor in the mouth, and attempted to shoot Policeman John T. Masterson, who arrested him.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the second petition of Benjamin M. Fowler and others to remove the receiver of the Jarvis and Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Cole vs. Haines.
Class II.—2.—Moloney vs. Nelson.
Class IV.—3—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Spencer. 4—Williamson vs. Cholwell. 5—Harding vs. Collier. 6—Ernst vs. Ebbecke.
Class VII.—7—Western Electric Company vs. Bloomer.
Class VIII.—8—Matter of Brookline Street. 9—Livingston vs. Livingston. 10—Ulbricht vs. Ulbricht. 11—Silverstein vs. Abrams. 12—Bryer vs. Foerster. 13—Judah vs. Buchanan. 14—Conner vs. Conner. 15—Gilhooley vs. American Surety Company. 16—Lubien vs. Jacobson. 17—Freund vs. Newwitter. 18—Eisler vs. Terhune. 19—Poe vs. Board of Police Commissioners. 20—Goodman vs. Rosenberger. 21—De Bary vs. Lidgerwood. 22—Delabarre vs. Silverman. 23—Brown vs. Thompson. 24—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Hoctor. 25—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 26—Matter of Standard Gas and Electric Light Company of Suffolk County. 27—Muhlker vs. Smith. 28—Schuck vs. Ebenspocher. 29—Townsend vs. Kent. 30—New-York and Western Union Telegram Company vs. Jewett. 31—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. (In re Ellis.) 32—Same vs. same. (In re Smith & White.) 33—Standard Paint Company vs. Hover. 34—Brown vs. Prahar. 35—Colligan vs. Carey. 36—Boyce vs. Woolsey. 37—Cahoon vs. Cahoon. 38—Van Rensselaer vs. Goodwin. 39—Boston Car Spring Company vs. Richard Vose Car Spring Company. 40—Windmuller vs. Greacen. 41—Matter of Audubon Avenue. 42—McDonald vs. Grant. 43—Matter of George H. Kitchen Company. 44—Jacobs Pharmacy Company vs. Boney. 45—Judson vs. Bailey. 46—Heermann vs Wavra. 47—Benner vs. Benner. 48—Foss vs. Picone. 49—Kroner vs. Sattler. 50—Harrison vs. Consolidated Refrigerating Company. 51—Dwyer vs. Fuechsel. 52—Butterfield vs. Williamson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Jan. 3.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1061—Landauer vs. Frieschen.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

645—Frost vs. Frost. 678—Benning vs. Benning. 625—Warden vs. Warden. 663—Basch vs. Basch. 667—True vs. True.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of—1—Daniel D. Whedon. 2—Louise Kelly. 3—Augustus Cleveland. 4—William Beck, at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.; Caroline A. Eldredge, Philip H. Tuska, George A. Schastey, Edward McGuiness, Edward H. Van Winkle, Egisto P. Fabbri, Fannie L. Rylance. At 2 P. M.: Catharine Mooney, Mary E. Stilwell, Elizabeth H. Merrill, William Gee, Vincenzo Botta.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Mendel Derbrawski, rape; 2—William McPherson, rape; 3—Charles H. Knoche, grand larceny; 4—John Love, grand larceny; 5—William Sinclair, grand larceny; 6—Harry Adams and Harry Fleming, (2,) selling mortgaged property; 7—Isaac Tittlebaum, bribery; 8—Savarice Cianco, assault.

Pleadings.—1—Michael Copezzuto, murder; 2—John McMahon, robbery; 3—Michael O'Brien, sodomy; 4—Samuel Molloy, sodomy; 5—Edwin Ward, grand larceny; 6—George Smith, grand larceny; 7—William E. Sanford, grand larceny; 8—John Kerwin, grand larceny; 9—Alfred J. Lloyd, grand larceny; 10—Mary Kelly and James Martin, grand larceny; 11—Felix Lowenthal, grand larceny; 12—John O'Brien, (2,) grand larceny; 13—William D. Stephens, petit larceny; 14—Frederick Jospe, petit larceny; 15—Pierce Sherman, burglary; 16—John Sunderville, burglary; 17—Richard Fox and Albert J. Balse, burglary; 18—George McKibben, burglary; 19—William Viscardi, assault; 20—Edward P. Francis, assault; 21—John Sullivan, injury to property; 22—Nobis Cherado and Vincenzo Cherado, assault; 23—Charles Mack, policy; 24—Louis Schwartz, policy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Max Abrams, forgery; 2—Max Abrams and Morris Eisenstein, petit larceny; 3—Hiram H. Stone and Charles Levy, grand larceny; 4—Theodore Delavigne and Henry Deppel, robbery; 5—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby, robbery; 6—Marie Deters, burglary; 7—Peter Gilmartin, burglary; 8—Abram Janofsky, burglary; 9—Joseph Baron, burglary; 10—Herman Mokel, grand larceny; 11—Yetta Gluckstein, abduction; 12—William Brown, assault; 13—Antonio Avocella, assault; 14—William Summers, assault; 15—John Price, assault; 16—Patrick Brady, false registration; 17—Samuel Roy, false registration.

Pleadings.—1—Max Klein, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—William Elkin, grand larceny; 2—Michael J. Marley, grand larceny; 3—Vincenzo Laurlo, grand larceny; 4—Phineas Thompson, grand larceny; 5—William M. Post, grand larceny; 6—Charles Schultz, robbery; 7—James McGraw, James F. Brennan, and George Oxley, robbery; 8—Samuel J. Nothingham, assault; 9—Edward Kearney, fraudulently obtaining money; 10—Julia Murphy and James Murphy, grand larceny.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Weeks vs. Brock—William G. Holbrook. Cooke vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society—Edward T. Wood. People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank—Hamilton Odell.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—McFeat vs. Roach—Richard H. Clarke.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Dodd vs. Averill—George M. Leventritt.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Marion M. Swinyard vs. Joseph B. Husted—James J. Nealis. Matter of Diecks Pharmaceutical Extract Company—Bloomfield Littell. Sarah J. Sawyer vs. Josephine M. Mack—Robert S. Rudd.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Herman A. Wolf vs. Robert Parke et al.—Gothardt A. Litthauer.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT, Bartlett, J.—139—Healy vs. Tieman. 211—Murphy vs. Smith. 678—Huber Brewing Company vs. Levison. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 633—Linnsden vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 74—Whiteside vs. same. 1367—Newton vs. Gilmour. 453—Gleason vs. Coney Island Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.—180—Kruger vs. Bert. 190—Kammerer vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Kent vs. Hopkins.

PROTESTS OF THE SUGAR IMPORTERS

Want Appraisers to Follow Trade Customs in Imposing Duties.

Sugar importers who organized recently to protest against unjust classification met at the office of Skiddy, Minford & Co. yesterday to hear the report of the committee appointed to formulate their grievances. In sugar importations the trade custom has been, in differences between sellers and buyers, to submit sugars to the test of the polariscope. Government appraisers have not relied wholly on this test, claiming that the law authorized them to impose additional duties when the polariscope showed a grade higher than the invoice, but that it did not warrant them in making allowances when the sugar tested below the invoiced grade.

The committee recited these conditions and recommended that an order be sought from the Treasury Department requiring appraisers to follow trade customs in determining grades and to impose duties accordingly. It said that importers wished to pay duties only on the actual value of sugars, and that the objects in view should be to secure the Government its just dues, to prevent injustice to importers, and to define clearly the duties of appraisers.

The committee was instructed to go to Washington and submit the case for the importers to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Names of Ships, 1300 to 1500.

Aside from the names, which follow the French, the article which precedes the name of the vessel is curious, being sometimes "la" or "le." Why is a ship "she"? These names are taken from a list of ships, English, Scotch, or in English or Scotch service: La Biche, La Blize, La Chanté, La Chivaler, La Cristine, Eleyne, La Faucon, Frere, Le Gabriel, Le George, Goddes Knight, La Gracedieu, La Grande Maryote, Gyles, La Holy Gost, La Isabelle, La James, Le John, La Janete, Julian, La Katerine, La Leopard, La Maybely, Le Mare Hubbert, (old Mother Hubbard?) La Marie, La Michel, La Niolas, La Pelerine, La and Le Petre, Le Pilgrim, La Rose, Navis Sancti Edmundi.—Notes and Queries.

JERSEY CITY MEN'S DEMANDS

To be Considered by Consolidated Traction Company Directors.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 27.—Employes in this city of the Consolidated Traction Company deny that their differences with the company have been adjusted, as reported from Newark.

They have presented a petition to E. F. C. Young, President of the company, who is to lay it before the Directors next Saturday.

It protests that the men are not properly paid, because they are compelled to pay for a uniform out of their wages, and that their hours are too long.

They demand $2 a day, and that no man shall be required to work more than ten hours in any twelve consecutive hours; that suspended employes shall receive half pay; that twenty-four hours' notice shall be given of all changes in time tables; that they shall receive $2.50 per day of ten hours for working on snow plows; that men employed at night shall receive $1.75 per night; that the rule requiring men to pay fare while going to or from their work shall be rescinded, and that they shall not be held responsible for breaks in the machinery of cars or for time lost when cars are blocked by fires.

MR. PALFREY BECAME VERY ANGRY

Called a Lawyer a Liar While Testifying as to His Wife's Affairs.

Mrs. Mamie R. Palfrey, who lives in West Forty-fourth Street, was too ill yesterday to appear before Meyer J. Stein, referee, in supplementary proceedings instituted by Haas Brothers, dressmakers, to collect a judgment of $285 for dresses made for and delivered to the defendant. During the proceedings it was stated that another judgment had been entered against the defendant for $89.96.

Edward Davis Palfrey, husband of the judgment debtor, and manager of the Southern department of the Imperial Fire Lloyds at 52 William Street, was examined.

When asked if it was true that a man had given Mrs. Palfrey money to get her husband out of Ludlow Street Jail, Palfrey sprang to his feet, and, shaking his fist at the lawyer, shouted, "You lie!"

The lawyer called upon the referee for protection, and a general row resulted, which was with difficulty quieted.

When the examination was resumed, Palfrey testified that he had lived at the Imperial Hotel with his wife, and, while there, he had had checks to the amount of $7,000 cashed. When asked if the proprietors of the hotel held any protested checks of his he declined to answer. Palfrey said that he had lived at the Hotel Bartholdi. He had not had a bank account for the last two years. He admitted that he had been sued by Hilton, Hughes & Co. for goods bought by his wife.

It came out in the testimony that his wife was a daughter of the Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that the witness was the executor of his father-in-law's estate, and that his wife had no interest in it. His trunk was detained at the Hotel Marlborough, where he owed $300 for board. Palfrey said it was full of stage clothes, worn by him when he was tenor of the Bostonians, from October, 1892, to June, 1893. There were judgments amounting to $65,000 against him, all but $500 of which were on file in New-Orleans.

The hearing was adjourned until next Monday at 2 P. M.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Sunday's Operatic Concert.—The sixth Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House promises to be one of the most interesting of the series. It will be more varied than any of those which have preceded it. Ysaye, the great violinist, who has already been heard at these concerts, will be one of the features, making his last appearance. Mme. Nordica and Mlle. Lucile Hill will be among the vocal soloists, and Mlle. Miramar will also make her first appearance on this occasion. MM. Mauguiere and Bensaude are also announced. The orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House will be under the direction of Herr Anton Seidl. The last number on the bill will be selections from Leoncavallo's "Il Pagliacci," in similar style to the treatment last Sunday of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

—"The Brownies" Defy Storms.—Wind and weather apparently bring with them no terrors to the Brownies and Fairies who have taken up their abode in the Fourteenth Street Theatre. In spite of the snow, which was falling fast as the hour for the beginning of yesterday's matinée approached, Miss Allen, Miss Alleo, the women and children, who laughed at and applauded the fairy spectacle, from the appearance of the Brownies to grace Queen Titania's wedding festivities to the final tableau of the floating fairies, which is one of the most beautiful stage pictures ever conceived. It really begins to look as though Manager Rosenquest would have to make no change of attraction this season.

—New Shakespearean Company.—Charles B. Hanford, Elihu R. Spencer, and Nora O'Brien have organized a "Shakespearean company," which is to take the road next season, and with which time is now being booked in all the larger cities. The repertory of the company will be "Julius Caesar," "Virginius," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Damon and Pythias," "Venice Preserved," and "Othello." For "Julius Caesar" the scenery used by Booth and Barrett will be employed, but the other plays will be given entirely new productions.

—Katie Emmett in Melodrama.—Little Katie Emmett is to abandon the Irish drama next season and return to melodrama, in which she first began her career as a star. She has a new drama, in four acts, called "An American Boy," in which she will appear in male attire. In the cast are thirty-three speaking parts and two horses, and in certain scenes there will be a hundred people on the stage. Miss Emmett will carry her scenery in two cars, and says she has a number of surprises in store for her audiences.

—To Join the Empire Stock.—Frederick Gottschalk of the Lyceum Theatre Company, the Lord Tweenway of "The Amazons," is not in the cast of "The Case of Rebellious Susan," to be produced at the Lyceum to-morrow night, and has been loaned by Daniel Frohman to his brother Charles. He will assume the part of Eddie Remon in "The Masqueraders," at the Empire Theatre, Monday night, the brother of the man who stakes $1,000,000 against Lord Skene's wife and child, and wins them both.

—Last of "Esmeralda."—The last performance of "Esmeralda" will be given at Palmer's Theatre to-night. The house will be closed to-morrow, to allow of the completion of preparations for the production of "The Fatal Card" next Monday night. The dramatization of "Trilby," which Mr. Palmer is to present later, is already well under way by Paul M. Potter, and Mr. Palmer is looking for a suitable cast for the new play.

—Manager Whitney Much Better.—F. C. Whitney, manager of the "Rob Roy," "Fencing Master," and Louise Beaudet opera companies, has been confined to his bed for several days, suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He is now recovering rapidly, however, and, by advice of his physician, he will probably make a trip to Cuba as soon as he is able to leave the house.

—Rose Coghlan at the Star.—The season of Rose Coghlan at the Star Theatre closes with to-morrow night's performance, and this deservedly popular artist will not be seen here again this season. "London Assurance" will be the play to-night, "Diplomacy" to-morrow afternoon, and "Forget Me Not" to-morrow night.

—"Princess Bonnie."—Manager Charles E. Evans has already decided on the opening attraction at the Herald Square Theatre next season. It will be the comic opera "Princess Bonnie," which has proved a great success in Philadelphia and Boston, with Eleanor Mayo in the title rôle.

—"Prince Ananias" to Continue.—The Bostonians have decided not to present "Robin Hood" at the Broadway Theatre after all. "Prince Ananias" is attracting such large audiences that they have concluded to continue it until the close of their season here, which will be Jan. 12.

—Sybil Sanderson Coming.—Sybil Sanderson, the last of the songbirds who are to appear this season, at the Metropolitan Opera House, will sail from Havre for this city to-morrow. Director Abbey has not yet decided on the date for her first appearance here in opera.

—Charles H. Hopper to Star.—Charles H. Hopper, the Irish comedian, will begin a starring tour the last week of January, under the direction of Charles E. Evans, in a new play called "The Vale of Avoca."

—New Play for Mr. Russell.—Marguerite Merington, author of "Captain Lettarblair," has contracted to write a new comedy for Sol Smith Russell in time for its production next season.

CANADIAN MINISTRY IN DOUBT

Uncertain Whether It Will Order an Election or Go On with the Old Parliament—A Waiting Policy.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—A proclamation will be issued in the next Canada Gazette on Saturday formally proroguing Parliament until the 11th of February.

This does not mean necessarily that a proclamation could not be issued summoning both houses for the dispatch of business before that date. It, however, does show plainly that the Government has not decided whether there shall be a session of Parliament in February or an appeal to the people before a session shall be held.

If it had been decided to hold a session in February, then the proclamation would have given the date when Parliament would meet.

If the session shall be held before an election shall take place, it probably will not begin before the 14th of February.

SHERMAN'S FAMOUS MARCH TO THE SEA

Gen. Fullerton Will Not Accredit Him with the Original Suggestion.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gen. Fullerton's recent lecture on "The Battle of One Hundred and Eighteen Days" is receiving a great deal of attention. Letters of inquiry about the statements made are numerous. A lively interest is manifested in the question as to the author of the suggestion of the "March to the Sea." In conversation Gen. Fullerton went somewhat more into detail on this point, and also corrected an impression which might be drawn from the condensed report of his remarks before the Army and Navy Club. He did not, however, change in any respect his position taken in the lecture that the idea of the "March to the Sea" originated elsewhere than with Sherman. In fact, he made his point stronger by citing from the war records.

"The 4th of September, 1864," said Gen. Fullerton, "Sherman got back to Atlanta, after abandoning the fight, leaving Hood behind the earthworks at Lovejoy Station. Grant had ordered Sherman to attack and break up Johnson's army; then to get into the interior of the enemy's country and do all possible damage to his war resources; not to make a campaign for or to capture Atlanta. When Sherman got back to Atlanta from Lovejoy he telegraphed Halleck proposing that 50,000 of the newly-drafted men be sent to him and 50,000 be sent to Canby. He proposed that he and Canby form a junction at Columbus, Ga., not at Columbus, Miss., and that they then make a campaign eastward toward Macon, Ga. This proposition appears in Part 5, Volume 38, of the Rebellion Records. It was a day or two after sending this dispatch that Thomas asked Sherman to allow him to move rapidly to Andersonville, release the 30,000 prisoners there, and move with them to the seacoast, while he (Sherman) could look after Hood with the remaining part of the show. He said he could and would accomplish this humane movement as he cut through the Confederacy. Sherman was startled. He would not give his consent. This was, I believe, the first practical proposition made for such a movement as the 'March to the Sea.' But Sherman did not take up this scheme till nearly a month later, Oct. 1, after Hood had left Lovejoy Station, had moved far to the west, and was about to cross the Tennessee River at Florence to go north against Thomas. Hood thus left Sherman with his army in the rear at Atlanta. Thomas, about ten days before this, had been sent to Nashville to look after Tennessee.

"The 10th of September," continued Gen. Fullerton, "Gen. Sherman telegraphed to Gen. Grant: 'If I could be sure of finding provisions or ammunition at Augusta or Columbus, Ga., I could march to Milledgeville and compel Hood to give up Augusta or Macon, and could then turn to the other. If you can manage to get the Savannah River as high as Augusta, or the Chattahoochee as far as Columbus, I can sweep the whole State of Georgia. Otherwise I would risk our whole army by going too far from Atlanta.'

"As late as Sept. 28," said Gen. Fullerton, "he also telegraphed to Gen. Grant that he had sent Gen. Thomas back 'to look to Tennessee,' and that he thought it 'better to hold on to Atlanta and strengthen my rear.'

"As late as the 6th of November Sherman, in a letter to Grant, commenting upon this proposed movement, said, among other things, that the march across Georgia to Savannah 'may not be war, but rather statesmanship,' in that it would show foreigners the weakness of the rebel army. Gen. Grant had telegraphed him on the 1st of November, asking him if he did not think it advisable, 'now that Hood had gone so far north, to entirely settle him before starting on your proposed campaign. With Hood's army defeated, you can go where you please with impunity.'

"The battlefield of 155 miles, on which was fought this battle of 118 days," said Gen. Fullerton, in conclusion, "extended below Atlanta. It reached from Tunnel Hill, Lovejoy Station, which is thirty miles south of Atlanta. There is one other thing I might mention. When you are dealing in war history it is well to be accurate. That snow I sat in, wrapped with a blanket, while my orderly boiled the only clothes I had during that East Tennessee campaign, was two inches, not two feet, deep. And under the circumstances I thought there was quite enough of it for an army sent up there to live off the country."

Delays in Deliveries at Public Stores.

Collector Kilbreth decided yesterday to recommend to Secretary Carlisle that the contract of Simon Hess for the delivery of goods at public stores be terminated. Delays in delivery led to many complaints from merchants, who found wharf charges accumulating against them, for which they considered Mr. Hess responsible. Mr. Hess's defense was that the delays had been caused by men at the piers, of whom there were not enough to handle goods promptly. The Collector did not find corroboration of this plea.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.— Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, ten days' extension; Lieut. William L. Kenly, Jr., Fourth Artillery, six days' extension; Lieut. G. A. Detchmendy, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, one day's extension each; Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Sixth Infantry, five days' extension; Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, R. I. M., Seventeenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. John Pope, First Artillery, one month; Capt. Morris C. Foote, Ninth Infantry, fifteen days; Capt. John A. Baldwin, Ninth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Francis H. Schoepfel, Ninth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, one month; Col. Nathan W. Osborne, Fifth Infantry, four months; Capt. Samuel McConihe, Fourteenth Infantry, four months.

—Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney and Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, will report as witnesses to the Naval Examining Board at the Navy Department to testify in the case of Commander Crocker, who recently failed of promotion and is to try again.

—An Examining Board, Lieut. Col. William L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, President, has been appointed at Fort McPherson, Ga., to examine Sergt. Major Richard J. Kemball, Fifth Infantry, for appointment to Post Quartermaster Sergeant.

—Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Fifth Artillery, has been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the court-martial at Fort Monroe, Va., and Lieut. Warren P. Newcombe, Fifth Artillery, will succeed him.

—Court-Martials.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery, President, and at Jackson Barracks, La., Major George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry, President.

—The transfers in the Twenty-first Infantry are: Lieut. Munroe McFarland, from Company G to Company I; Lieut. David G. Spurgin, from Company I to Company G.

—Lieut. Col. James W. Scully, Deputy Quartermaster General, will relieve Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, at New-Orleans, La.

—Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, will join the station assigned him by the Commanding General, Department of California.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer G. D. Strickland has been ordered before a retiring Board.

ASSIGNMENT.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1895. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Fitzgerald, S.	June	Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.	September	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Arnold, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, } Surrogates.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the westerly side of Ridge Street, between Broome and Delancey Streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for buildings for police purposes, under and in pursuance of the

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Discussing the Points of an Atchison Reorganization Plan.

ABOUT $14,000,000 IN CASH IS WANTED

There Will Be a Large Assessment on the Stock and a Small Assessment on the Second Mortgage Bonds.

At a meeting of the Atchison joint Reorganization Committee yesterday the question of assessments on the stock and other securities of the company was discussed relative to the formation of a plan for the financial reorganization of the property. Although no official information concerning the result of the meeting was issued, it was learned that the committee deems it necessary to raise about $14,000,000 in cash by assessment on the stock and the second mortgage bonds.

It is practically settled that the assessment on the stock will not exceed $12 per share. It may not be more than $10, the members of the committee being undecided as to whether they will recommend an assessment of 2, 3, or 4 per cent. on the "A" and "B" seconds. There is some talk also of giving the holders of the assessed securities a bonus of preferred stock equal to the amount of their assessments. These points will probably be determined by the committee to-day.

With regard to the funding of interest coupons a suggestion is under consideration to fund the coupons for two years' interest, up to next October, into a new mortgage. A proposition to scale down the general fours (first mortgage) in order to reduce the fixed charges is likewise under discussion.

From present indications it is thought that the joint committee will be able to report a plan about the first of the new year. Whatever plan this committee produces must be submitted to the Bondholders' General Reorganization Committee here, the London Bondholders' Committee, and to the banking house of Hope & Co. of Amsterdam. If it receives the approval of all of these interests, it will be worked out in detail, and all security holders will be invited to co-operate under it.

Difficulty in Organizing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—When the general committee of railroads reconvened to-day after taking a Christmas vacation, it did not find matters in anything like the shape for smooth sailing that was expected. In the first place, a new barrier to the proposed association had arisen in the disposition of the Rio Grande Western to hold aloof from any association until the Union Pacific withdraws its boycott at Denver and other points. The representative of the Union Pacific was not present, and no discussion of the points at issue could be carried on.

The other difficulty in the way of making any progress was the fact that Passenger Agent McNicholl of the Canadian Pacific, who promised when he left here to send a written authority for his affirmative conditional vote on all questions relating to the Canadian Pacific's co-operation in the formation of a new association, had not been heard from, and without the Canadian Pacific nothing in the way of organization can be accomplished. It is thought that he is holding off pending some settlement of the dispute with the Grand Trunk. The latter road was not considered in the concessions made to the Canadian Pacific, and it is believed it will force the Canadian Pacific to in some manner recognize its rights in the territory which has been conceded to Mr. McNicholl's line as a part of that in which differentials shall be paid.

—The financial statement of the New-York Central lines for the quarter ending on the 31st inst. (partly estimated) makes a much better showing than did the statement for the corresponding quarter of last year. The gross earnings were $11,333,000; the operating expenses, $7,381,000, a decrease of $668,330; the net earnings were $3,952,000, an increase of $173,419, and the surplus, after paying interest and dividends, was $128,000, an increase of $52,042. The total mileage operated in 1893 was 2,334, and now it is 2,396.

For the six months ending Dec. 31, the gross earnings are stated at $22,174,000, a decrease of $1,865,759 as compared with the last half of 1893. The operating expenses were $14,496,000, a decrease of $1,821,419; the net earnings were $7,678,000, a decrease of $44,339; the surplus after paying interest and dividends was $31,000, which is $242,014 less than last year.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's Mission.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A special from San Francisco says George Gowack of London, who is a large Canadian Pacific stockholder, said in an interview here that Sir Charles Wilson, who was sent to California to investigate the operation of the Central Pacific in the interest of the British stockholders, who hold 65 per cent. of the bonds, would not spare the officials of the Southern Pacific, who have shown him every attention, but would, if he saw fit, bring the Central Pacific before Congress, and have the road put on the bankrupt list alongside the Union Pacific. Mr. Gowack says there will be no more British capital sent to the United States at present.

Trenton Company in a Bad Way.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Trenton Banking Company has began a suit against the Trenton Passenger Railway Company, Col. Lewis Perrine, President, and Samuel K. Wilson, Vice President, to secure the payment of a note of $18,000, made by the company and indorsed by those two officers. The First National Bank started a suit some days ago against the same corporation for a note of a similar amount. This road is in a bad way financially, and the scheme to lease it to the newly-formed Trenton Traction Company has fallen through because the old company has too much debt.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The richest mineral section in Alabama is to be tapped by a new railroad to be known as the Guntersville, Pacific and Blountsville line. The capital has been subscribed, and work is to commence at an early date. The road will run from Guntersville, in extreme North Alabama, to Blountsville, twenty miles north of Birmingham, a distance of 100 miles.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Staten Island Interior Railroad Company; capital, $300,000; proposed length, fifteen miles, and Directors, Herman Bergholtz, D. F. Van Vleet, F. C. Cornell, Daniel Thomson of Ithaca, D. F. Evarts of New-York, and C. F. Timson of New-Brighton.

—The stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad have voted to increase the capital stock of that company from $7,000,000 to $9,000,000, subject to the approval of the State Railroad Commissioners. The $2,000,000 is needed to pay off the floating debt and settle some pending contracts.

—Chairman Midgely of the Western Freight Association has received notice from the Wisconsin Central, the St. Paul and Duluth, and the Northern Pacific, that those roads will raise the rate on flour from 23 cents pe. 100 pounds to 25½ cents, from Minneapolis to Buffalo.

—General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New-York Central, Chairman of the General Passenger Agents' Rate Committee, has called a meeting of that committee in Syracuse on the 30th inst., to arrange Summer excursion rates.

—A bill has been filed before Judge Allen, in the Federal Court in Springfield, Ill., asking for a foreclosure of the general mortgage against the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis (consolidated) Railway and for a sale of the property.

—At the annual meeting of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Company in Holyoke, Mass., on Wednesday, an annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared. The dividend last year was 5 per cent.

—Frank E. Smith has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad in place of I. I. Demarest, resigned.

—The report that President Perkins of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy proposed to resign is authoritatively denied.

—Col. Walter S. Franklin has been elected President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway.

FOR BROOKLYN INSTITUTIONS

Nearly $100,000 of Excise Moneys Apportioned by the Board of Estimate.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate apportioned nearly $100,000 of excise moneys yesterday among the following institutions:

Brooklyn Eastern District Homeopathic Dispensary	$508.52
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital	1,030.39
The Brooklyn Central Dispensary	1,650.55
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary	901.55
Long Island College Hospital	2,909.48
Southern Dispensary and Hospital	135.26
Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary	305.09
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children	586.58
Central Homeopathic Dispensary	387.80
St. Catherine's Hospital Association	4,049.02
Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, St. Peter's Hospital	5,840.06
St. Mary's Hospital	4,385.63
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	995.11
Lutheran Hospital Association, New-York and vicinity	1,312.36
Methodist Episcopal Hospital	312.60
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital	2,284.75
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary	1,021.59
St. Mary's Female Hospital	6,982.13
Bedford Dispensary	166.58
Brooklyn Hospital	1,442.48
Norwegian Deaconesses' Home and Hospital	1,990.23
Brooklyn City Dispensary	1,136.37
Brooklyn Throat Hospital	383.06
German Ladies' Association	21.34
Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	5,936.79
Ladies' Benevolent Association of Greenpoint	96.82
Hebrew Benevolent Society, Eastern District	397.47
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	3,079.20
Hebrew Benevolent Society, Western District	287.01
Christian Rescue Temperance Union	821.23
Williamsburg Benevolent Society	988.00
Memorial and Executive Committee, Grand Army Republic	315.76
German Society of Charity	86.45
St. Malachy's Half Orphan Asylum	718.87
Brooklyn Nursery and Hospital	2,114.02
Home for Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, Eighth Avenue	3,125.14
Home for Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, Bushwick Avenue	2,542.42
Orphan Home, Graham Avenue	1,986.47
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children	908.07
St. Vincent's Home for Boys	285.53
Orphan Asylum Society	1,780.47
St. Paul's Industrial School	1,449.89
Greenpoint Home for the Aged	72.50
Brooklyn Home for Aged Men	330.78
Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society	231.98
Church Charity Foundation	3,224.75
Sheltering Arms Nursery	202.40
Brooklyn Maternity Hospital	1,510.75
House of the Good Shepherd	2,121.83
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society	2,284.75
Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home	30.53
Wayside Home	432.74
St. Peter's Home	1,056.28
Home for Aged Colored People	159.46
St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary	231.78
Long Island Throat and Lung Hospital	145.73
Home of St. Giles the Cripple	342.64
St. Phebe's Mission	2,170.40
German Evangelical Aid Society	1,934.11
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy	4,079.25
Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum	983.85
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives	1,357.91
Williamsburg Home for Aged and Infirm	413.97
Helping Hand of Brooklyn	202.24
St. Christopher's Day Nursery	58.50
Lebanon Mission	64.32
Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society	798.01
Brooklyn Industrial School Association	875.37
Roman Catholic Orphan Society, (St. Joseph's Academy)	4,850.09
Immaculate Conception Nursery	1,021.39
Brooklyn Training School	63.13
Industrial School Association, Eastern District	321.40
Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females	793.07
Richard Street Free Dispensary	67.48
Central Throat Hospital	304.90
Twenty-sixth Ward Homeopathic Dispensary	93.86

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 27.—Ten of the twelve jurors who acquitted Lizzie A. Borden of the murder of her father, and stepmother, in June, 1893, held their second annual dinner and social reunion in this city yesterday.

Piqua, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Henry Packer's residence, on the outskirts of the city, was entered by sneak thieves at 11 o'clock this morning, and robbed of $4,750. The money, which was in bank notes, was in an old trunk.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The following cadet appointments at West Point have been made: George E. Nelson, Derby, Vt.; James A. Woodruff, alternate, Burke, Vt.; and Leigh R. Whipper, alternate, Beaufort, S. C.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The Venezuelan Claims Commission held its first meeting to-day, and after a call of ceremony on the Secretary of State, without transacting any business adjourned until Saturday.

Lord Rosebery's Pleasantry.

From The London Truth.

Who was the man who said, "Never joke with a fool"? Mr. Chamberlain is not a fool, but he seems not to understand a joke. In the dispute, however, that has broken out between himself and Lord Rosebery neither seems to have shown his wisdom. Lord Rosebery had said that almost all the wealth, almost all the press, almost all the local influences, almost all the men of education, were against the Government, and he went on to express a doubt whether many Gladstonians could spell words of two syllables. Mark, says Mr. Chamberlain, how he sneers at his own party. "I was ironical," replies Lord Rosebery; "my words were a burlesque recitation of some of the pompous platitudes of the Unionist Party. I almost think that I prefaced my words with 'We are told, forsooth,' although no reporter seems to have heard this." Now, Lord Rosebery merely in his first phrases repeated words used by Mr. Gladstone in Edinburgh, July 1, 1892:

"You are told that education, that enlightenment, that leisure, that high station, that political experience are arrayed in the opposing camp, and I am sorry that to a large extent I cannot deny it."

It is clear, therefore, that the Premier was not, as he imagines, on second thoughts, indulging in a burlesque recital of the pompous platitudes of the Unionists, but repeating what Mr. Gladstone had regretfully admitted to be a fact. The addition about his hearers being unable to spell was, however, ironical. It was absurd in Mr. Chamberlain not to have perceived this, and equally absurd in Lord Rosebery, when called over the coals, to have asserted that both phrases were used ironically, instead of drawing a distinction between them.

I happened to be talking to one of the most eminent of London leader writers about this dispute. He said:

"I was writing an article about it this morning, and it is curious that I could not spell the word syllable. I spelled it with one l. This seemed wrong, so I looked it up in the dictionary, and found that it had two l's."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors of a Large Purchase on Broadway.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL OFFERS

Negotiations by Several Persons for the Property — Its Conversion to Business Uses in Contemplation.

Rumors of a large sale of realty on Broadway crystallized yesterday into the positive statement, circulated in brokers' offices, that the Metropolitan Hotel property, at Broadway and Prince and Crosby Streets, had been sold. Ex-Judge Horace Russell, when asked about the story, said that no sale had been made. Beyond this he could say nothing.

It appears that two distinct parties have recently had in contemplation the purchase of the property, and have made overtures with this end in view. One offer was of $1,400,000, and the other was of $100,000 more. These offers provoked another, from one of the beneficiaries of the Stewart estate, who said he could obtain $1,600,000 for the property. This proposition is said to be in abeyance, with a likelihood of acceptance.

The property is regarded as valuable for business purposes. While the hotel pays, a series of business structures would, it is believed, pay much better. The theatre, known as Niblo's Garden, which is a part of the structure, does not pay as it should. The ground has a frontage of 277.11 feet on Broadway, 200.2 on Prince Street, and 241.4 on Crosby Street. The hotel proper is a seven-story brownstone structure, with stores on the ground floor.

When the hotel was first opened to the public, in 1852, it challenged comparison with any in the city, and its magnificent dining room was subsequently the scene of notable banquets, among them being the one in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, which was given in 1857. It was also the place where the famous Japanese reception and ball were held. Simeon Leland & Co. were the first lessees. After them came William M. Tweed, E. C. Purcell, Peter Gardner, James H. Breslin, and Henry Clair. In Tweed's time the hotel was a rallying place for the Tammany ring magnates.

The late A. T. Stewart acquired the property in 1855, and it was left by him as part of his estate. The hotel has been frequently renovated, and improvements have been added from time to time, one of them being the imposition of an extra story on the building.

The theatre has been the place of many notable performances, the large stage making it especially available for spectacular productions, such as the original "Black Crook," "White Fawn," and the Kiralfy pieces.

The purchaser of the southwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets was the Hanover National Bank, now domiciled in the building. Messrs. Ogden & Clark were the brokers in the transaction.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. and S. D. Ditchett have sold, for the estate of George H. Purser, to J. Allen Townsend the ten lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, four being on the avenue and six on the street.

Mr. John D. Taylor has sold to Shanley Wilson, at $24,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 19 by 57 by 100.5.

Mr. Frank A. Green has sold to G. Nicholas, at $27,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 302 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100. This property was recently advertised in foreclosure proceedings, but was withdrawn.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure, at $35,000, to W. L. McCorkle the four-story brick dwelling 258 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 225.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold in partition, at $6,000, to B. Freund the four-story frame building 424 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 475 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 61.2 by 25.1 by 59.3.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold in partition, at $31,100, to Frederick D. Fricke the south side of West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, extending from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue, 148 by 49.11 by 157.10 by 51, with two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame shop.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold under foreclosure, at $12,400, to Asher Salwen, the three-story brick tenement 309 Henry Street, north side, 265 feet east of Scammel Street, 23.6 by 71.4 by 23.6 by 72.

The only sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are the following:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, William T. Gray, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 99.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.8 by 100.8½; three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $14,350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 200 feet southwest of Ernescliff Place, by the New-York Church Extension Missionary Society, 150 Fifth Avenue, one-story stone church; cost, $16,000.

No. 23 and 23½ Division Street, alterations to two-story and attic brick dwelling and store, by Clarence R. Conger; cost, $500.

No. 421 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, alterations to two-story frame dwelling, by George Gray; cost, $125.

No. 399 Fourth Avenue, alterations to two-story and attic frame dwelling and store, by Peter Cooper estate; cost, $3,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, at $2,000, to the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, the three-story frame dwelling 222 Twenty-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100. To George F. Martens, plaintiff, at $1,000, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 69 Stockholm Street, north side, 425 feet west of Central Avenue, 25 by 100. To Franziska Witte, guardian, plaintiff, at $100, he sold the three-story frame dwelling, with store, 49 Osborn Street, east side, 50 feet north of Glenmore Avenue, 25 by 100. To W. H. Bell, at $1,410, he sold the two-story frame dwelling and vacant lot at the northeast corner of Blake Avenue and Watkins Street, 50 by 100. To Peter J. O'Donohue, at $24,180, he sold the two four-story brick dwellings 185 and 187 Hewes Street, north side, 33 feet east of Bedford Avenue, 64 by 60.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Prospect Avenue, west side, 280 feet north of Fort Hamilton Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 46, $3,300; N. Callesen, owner.

Wyckoff Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Linden Street, two three-story frame flats, for five families and stores, 25 by 60, $4,000 each; Blank Brothers, owners.

Wyckoff Avenue, southwest corner of Linden Street, three-story frame flat, for four families and store, 25 by 60, $4,500; same owners.

George Street, south side, 175 feet east of Hamburg Avenue, three-story frame flat, for five families and store, 25 by 50, $3,000; Otto Wilken, owner.

Gates Avenue, southwest side, 250 feet east of Knickerbocker Avenue, three-story frame flat, for five families and store, 25 by 65, $5,500; C. Kretschmar, owner.

Hill Street, south side, 150 feet east of Railroad Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, $1,500; George M. Forbell, Jr., owner.

East Seventeenth Street, west side, 300 feet south of Avenue C, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 26 by 30 by 29.10; extension, 18 by 4, $3,600; W. L. Beers, owner.

Bainbridge Street, north side, 18 feet east of Hopkinson Avenue, twenty-four two-story and basement brick dwellings for two families each, 18 by 45, $4,000 each; Martha K. Gibbons, owner.

Newkirk Avenue, north side, 80 feet west of East Nineteenth Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28.4 by 37.4; extension, 22 by 9.4, $4,000; T. P. Everett, owner.

Newkirk Avenue, south side, 40 feet east of East Eighteenth Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28.4 by 37.4; extension, 22 by 9.4, $4,000; same owner.

Jerome Street, west side, 200 feet south of Sutter Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30, $1,700; George Schade, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

MOTT AV, e s, at centre line of 153d St, 539x196.2x irregular, 1148.4000 parts; Gerard M. Barretto and wife to Arthur R. Morris $1

6TH AV, e s, 86.5 n of 36th St, 20.7x100; William Sperl, Jr., and wife to John C. Goodrich 60,000

8TH Av, Nos. 866 and 868; James McClenahan and wife to W. Edgar Pruden 85,000

75TH ST, No. 11 West; John C. Umberfield and wife to Charles P. Doelger 100

89TH ST, n s, 307 ft w of West End Av, 22x75.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Co. 1

42D ST, n s, 240 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Rachel Bierman to Isaac Haft 16,000

2D AV, No. 856; Samuel Weil and wife to Michael Horrner 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 82d St, 27.2x80; John Wynne to Charles J. Pickett 1

77TH ST, No. 70 East; William H. and Robert Jacob and wives to Francis H. Macy 1

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John W. Reppenhagen and wife to Robert Loser 22,000

1ST AV, n e corner of 82d St, 27.2x80; Charles J. Pickett to Catharine L. Wynne 1

108TH ST, No. 15 East; Mary E. Brady and husband to Henry Arens, ex prop. and 1

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175 x100.11; Ferdinand Sulzberger and wife to Rosalie Strauss 1

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Ann Tyson to Mary E. Brady ..... ex. prop. and 1

NASSAU ST, 9 and 11, and other property; William B. Duncan and wife and others to the Hanover National Bank 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abby I. Van Wart to William B. Duncan and others 1

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Max Kobre (assignee) to Max Kobre 1

SAME PROPERTY; Max Kobre and wife to Benjamin F. Beekman 1

BROOME ST, 424; William Wetterer to Julius Loewenthal 1

GORE LOT, n s of alley, 156.10 ft e of Hudson St and 80 ft n of Watts St, 154x11; Cornelia M. Scrymser to James T. Pyle 10

BROOME ST, 424, 5-6 part; Sarah H. J. and Ten Eyck Powers to William Wetterer 27,917

SAME PROPERTY, 1-6 part; Robert W. Taller, trustee, to same 5,583

3D AV, 2,010; John Ott and wife to John Overbeck 26,000

124TH ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Henrietta D. Beaver and husband to Annie E. Brady 9,500

110TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Clara E. Bliss and husband to Everett C. Angell 1

133D ST, 30 and 32 West; Anschel Worms and wife to Moser Arndstein 1

122D ST, s s, 118.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x100.11; Anne Wilkinson to Theodore Crawford 1

114TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 175x100.11; James M. Horton to Alphonse Hogenauer and another 1

115TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; Francis M. Jencks and wife to John Flynn 1

102D ST, n e corner of Manhattan Av, 170x201.10; James Glendenning to Richard C. Vth 1

102D ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; John Schreyer to David S. Brown 12,000

162D ST, n s, 357 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x112.6; William W. Watkins and others to Henrietta D. Beaver 1

MOTT AV, e s, 250 ft from centre line of 153d St, 25x02x25x01; Henry L. Morris and wife to Arthur L. Morris and others 1

10TH ST, s s, 256.9 ft e of Avenue C, 22.9x02.3; Raphael Danziger and wife to Karl Stamm 1

CANAL ST, 533 and 535; Henry Arens and wife to Ann Tyson 16,000

AVENUE B, 284; Michael Horrner and wife to Samuel Weil 1

121ST ST, 26; August Sperl and Smith and others to Helen C. Jullliard 40,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 28th St, 19.0x77; Edmund E. Price to Mary Price 1

29TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mazie M. Shaw to Henry J. Fisher 1

24TH ST, 207, 206, and 208 East; Frederick W. Whitridge and wife to Isaac H. Dahlman 5

MOTT AV, e s, at s s lands of William H. Morris, 187.11x irregular; Gerard M. Barretto and wife to Arthur R. Morris 44,500

ROAD from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w s, adjoining lands of Andrew Nostrand, 55x irregular; Peter J. Kelly and another to Catharine Kelly 1

167TH ST, n e corner of Franklin Av, 25x100; Thomas Casey and wife to Jermiah A. Hallaman 1

3D AV, e s, 63.6 ft s from Sub-Division Line 2 of Lot 149, Map of Morrisania, 16.8x88x16.8x95; Eliza Prescott to George Chappell 8,000

LOT 42, Block 451, Map 892; George Stols and wife to Mary A. Broderick 2,850

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 112 ft n of Marble St, 50x150; Helen L. Douney to Charles C. Post 1,000

1ST AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of High Bridge St, 50x irregular; Thomas Kerr, executor, to William Barrett and wife 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Mary L., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 11 East 43d St, 5 years $24,000

ARNDSTEIN, Moser, and wife, to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees; 5th Av, s w corner of 133d St, 6 years 17,000

SAME to Hannah Wallach; 30 West 133d St 2,000

BALTES, Fernando, and another, executors, to John H. Rhoades, and others, trustees; Lexington Av, n e corner of 32d St, 6 years 30,000

BINGHAM, William H., and others, to Judson C. Todd; s s of 118th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, (three mortgages) 45,000

BLUM, Isaac, and wife to Solomon Moses; n s of 80th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, demand 10,000

BLISS, Clara E., and another, to George B. Heath; n s of 118th St, 50 ft e of Madison Av, demand 2,500

BELLCHAMBERS, Robert T., and wife to Lily W. Churchill, and others, trustees; n s of 101st St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 15,000

BROWN, David S., to John Schreyer; s s of 102d St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 8,000

BARRETT, William, and wife to Thomas Kerr, executor; s e s of 1st Av, 150 ft n e of High Bridge St, installments 2,700

CHRISTOPHER, George W., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 275 Water St, 1 year 5,000

CASS REALTY CORPORATION to the United States Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Lexington Av and 73d St, 5 years 75,000

CHAPPELL, George, and wife to the Industrial Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of 3d Av, 83.6 ft s of n w corner, Lot 49, map of Morrisania Installments 5,500

DAHLMAN, Isaac H., to Frederick W. Whitridge; 206 to 214 East 24th St, 2 years 30,000

DUDLEY, Henry, to Fannie G. Dudley; n s of 144th St, 249 ft w of 1st Av, 4 years 12,000

ETTLINGER, Louis, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 7th Av and 52d St, 4 years 50,000

FLYNN, John, to Frances M. Jencks; n s of 115th St, 75 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 2 years 6,500

FLANAGAN, Thomas, to John Parsons; n w s; 136.9 ft n e of division line, stone monument, between lands of David B. Cox and Isaac G. Johnson, 2 years 500

GOODRICH, John C., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; e s of 6th Av, 86.5 ft n of 36th St, 5 years 30,000

GINSBERG, Isaac, and wife to Samuel Richman; n s of Canal St, 49, 1 year 1,600

GOODRICH, John C., to William Sperb, Jr.; e s of 6th Av, 86.5 ft n of 36th St, 2 years 10,000

GRAY, John A., and wife to Hannah W. Barry and another; n s of Tremont Av, and other property, (two mortgages,) 5 years 7,000

HAFT, Isaac, to Alexander Moore; n s of 42d St, 240 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 6,500

HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and another to James M. Horton; n s of 114th St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 2 years 49,500

HORRNER, Michael, to Samuel Weil; e s of 2d Av, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 3 years 2,000

JUILLARD, Helen C., to Augusta A. Smith and others; s s of 19th St, 363.7 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 25,000

KETCHUM, Angelica S., and another to Franklin Seymour; e s of Bremer Av, 324 ft n from s w corner Lot 56, 67x216.5, 5 years 3,600

McGINN, John H., to Edward Brenen; n s of 39th St, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 1,650

LOUIS, Francesco, to Philip Bohnet; w s of Edgecombe Av, 90 ft s of 145th St 500

NACHT, Antonia, to Isaac Boehm; n s of 102d St, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 2 years 3,000

POST, George B., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 21st St, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 42,000

PRUDDEN, Edgar, to James McClenahan; 866 and 868 8th Av, 1 year 15,000

ROSENHEIMER, Julius T., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 116th St, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years 10,000

SCHELLENBERG, Charles F., and wife to Charles Plets; e s of 10th Av, 74 ft n of 126th St, 2 years 1,000

SPALDING, Charles A., and wife to Newburg Savings Bank; e s of 14th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 20,000

STRAUSS, Rosalia, to Ferdinand Sulzberger; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 35,900

STEELE, Sarah J., to Fanny L. Korn; n s 118th St, 260 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 20,000

WECHSLER, Joseph, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s w corner of Broadway and 31st St, 3 years 450,000

WETTEREN, William, to Sarah H. J. Powers and another; n s of Broome St, 424, 1 year 27,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

CHARLTON, Thomas, to Otto L. Stix $3,000

FRANKLIN, Morris, to Rachel Levy. 4,008

HUNTER, Katharine R., to James N. Pratt 2,500

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Joseph Hesdorfer 21,000

RICHMAN, Samuel, to Isaac Blumberg 1,600

RASINES, Antonio, to Simon Levy & Sons 1

TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to De Lancey Nicoll and others, trustees 14,000

Recorded Leases.

AYRES, Abram, to Otto Geiss; 623 10th Av; store, &c., 5 years $000

JENNINGS, Mary E., to Annie Meeks; 50 West 19th St, 3 years 3,000

BRADY, Mary E., to Eva Bornkamp; s e corner of Park Av and 129th St; front store, &c., 9 years 1,200

BAUER, Charles, to Helena Solms; 914 St. Nicholas Av, life lease 1

EWALD, Katharina, to Alecia Petry; 507 9th Av, 5 years $2,000 2,300

OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, and others to Joseph Whitcomb; 114 East 14th St, store, &c., 5 years 3,600

SCHNEIDER, Jacob, to Charles Reinke; s s of Willis Av, between 136th and 137th Sts; store, &c., and lake house, 4 1-3 years $720 780

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

2D AV, 687 and 689; Jacob Pindowsky against Annie N. Harris, owner; Samuel Stolarsky, contractor $187

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Horwitz against same 120

102D ST. AND MANHATTAN AV, n e corner; Frederking & Lounsbury against Van Orden Brothers, owners and contractors 1,867

7TH AV. AND 111TH ST, n e corner; Louis Aronowitz against Wiedermann & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 540

CATHARINE ST, 34; Murray & Hill against William Hart, owner; James J. Spearing, contractor 100

122D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 375 ft front; Francisco Mancuso and others against Rohan & Co., contractors 355

24TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.5 ft front; Buellesbach Iron Works Company against Frederick B. Cole, owner; Hannah S. Cole, contractor 300

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

SOUTH 5TH AV., w s, 123 ft n of Houston St, 25 ft front; Sarah Cummins against Joseph Campbell and others, (action to declare deed void.)

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., against William H. Ramsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PROMENADE, at intersection of land conveyed to E. Schwab, 24th Ward, runs n w, 130.10x s w 156.8x n e 24.8x s e 42.2; Frank Yoran against Edward T. Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

60TH ST, 237 West; Maria McGlone, administratrix, against Jennette G. Barnum, (action to recover damages.)

56TH ST, and Broadway, s e corner of 30th St, s s, 363.7 ft e of 7th Av, 103 ft front; 30th St and 6th Av, n w corner; 30th St, s s, 77.3 ft w of 6th Av, 25.8 ft front; 12th St, s s, 420.6 ft e of 8th Av, 43 ft front; 12th St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25 ft front; 12th St, n s, 496.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6 ft front; The National Bank of Pittsburg, Kansas, against Henry A. James and others, (notice of attachment.)

31ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 100 ft front; Henderson, Hull & Co, (Limited,) against George E. Read and others, (action to declare trust.)

NAGLE AV, n w s, 325 ft s w of Dyckman St, 25 ft front; Nelson H. Salisbury, assignee, against Joseph O. Clement, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; Richard H. Townsend against H. Lewis Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEWIS ST and Delancey St, n w corner; Harris Rosenthal against Morris Franklin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FOREST AV, w s, 118.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9 ft front; 12th Ward Bank against John J. Brierly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Majestic, from Liverpool.

A.—H. D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Auchincloss.—B.—Robert Bacon, Miss M. M. Bailey, E. J. Barbeau, B. Blumenthal, Edward von Breymann, J. L. Bright, Mrs. Bright, F. A. Brooke.—C.—John Caminade, John Clark, Mrs. C. B. Cushing, Miss Cushing, L. M. Cuthbert, W. Cutting.—D.—D. C. Dawson, Marine H. Dubbs.—F.—Mrs. Fisk, C. Fletcher, Dr. Octavius Fox, M. H. Frank, Mrs. French, Miss Helen O. French.—G.—Miss Goddard, H. Hoyt Good, W. F. Griffin, Robert Gross, J. Guggenheim.—H.—Mr. Haggart, J. Rendel Harris, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. C. T. Howard, Osbert H. Howarth, Miss Hunter.—K.—Mrs. A. J. King.—L.—F. C. Lawrance, Jr., G. R. Leavitt, Mrs. Leavitt, J. Lindheim, J. W. Lippincott, Mrs. Lippincott.—M.—W. Mackenzie, T

REFORMS FOR THE CITY

Reports to the Seventy's Executive Committee on Many Subjects.

DR. PARKHURST URGES HARD WORK

Proposed Changes in the Civil Service and the School Systems—The Disposal of Garbage.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy met at the Chamber of Commerce at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the reports of its various sub-committees.

Those present were Charles H. Smith, Joseph Larocque, Everett P. Wheeler, Gustav H. Schwab, John D. Townsend, Jacob H. Schiff, William Travers Jerome, Frederick Taylor, James Speyer, L. J. Callanan, C. C. Beaman, Simon Sterne, and John P. Faure.

A long letter from Dr. Parkhurst on the work of the Lexow committee and legislation for the city was read before the reports were presented.

The important Committee on Legislation was not prepared to make its report, and so the power of Removal bill, the Police Magistrates bill, and the bill for the reorganization of the Police Department were not brought up. It is known that some of the members of the Committee of Seventy favor a bi-partisan Police Commission, and think that Superintendent Byrnes is the man above all others best qualified to reorganize the department. Dr. Parkhurst, on the other hand, believes in placing a military-man, some such soldier as Gen. O. O. Howard, in charge.

The sub-committees that did report were those on civil service, garbage disposal, and the public school system. The Sub-Committee on Street Cleaning read its report, but did not have it in shape to make public.

The most interesting of the new bills suggested, and the one in which the most radical changes are proposed, is that on the public school system. The garbage report follows on the lines of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee appointed by Mayor Gilroy in July, which favored the disposal of garbage by a reduction process.

Before the committee reported, Mr. Larocque said that he had heceived a letter from Dr. Parkhurst, which he would like to have the Secretary read. It was as follows:

New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

Mr. Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy:

Dear Sir: It probably is not necessary for me to express to you my appreciation of the magnificent work that has been done by the Committee of Seventy, but I feel an irrepressible desire to make such expression, and it is nothing more than what is due to yourself and your associates.

I do not know your intention as to the prolongation of your term of service, but I trust that none of you will be in haste to conclude that your mission is completed. To your committee belongs the credit of bringing order out of disorder, and concentrating the divergent and contradictory sentiments of men upon a single municipal ticket which the rest of us joined with you in electing. That work has been done, and your committee can feel an honorable pride in contemplating the result.

You are at present engaged in the consideration of bills to be brought before the Legislature at its approaching session, and the wise fidelity with which your best efforts have been prosecuted augurs well for the thoroughness and sagacity with which this second stage of your public service will be consummated. But will you permit me to urge it upon your attention, Mr. Larocque, that there is a service which you and your committee can render, and which, I believe, all the circumstances being taken into account, no other body of men can render so well?

We are now passing through a critical period in the history of our municipal reform. An immense victory has been won at the polls. It is natural that men who do not think carefully (and there are many such) should imagine that nothing more in particular remains to be done but for Mr. Strong to assume his duties of office and give us a good city administration.

It took work to win the victory of November, but it is going to take work, persistency, and genius all combined to make that victory available in all the fulness of its possibilities. A great many earnest men working together have achieved the success, but it would require only a few men that are half in earnest to defeat victory and dissipate the tollsome earnings of the last three months and last three years; which leads me now to say that the greatest service, as it seems to me, which your committee can now render will be to help hold the tone of public sentiment at the high key which has been maintained during the campaign, so that men who have no higher ambition than to make a capital for themselves or their party out of our common victory may be compelled, by the pressure of public sense and public conscience, to shape their actions by lines of principle, rather than by those of expediency.

What has been accomplished up to date has been achieved by the pressure of considerations of simple rectitude, and there is no surer way of canceling what has been done than to mix integrity with policy and compose a dilution that is too reputable to be exactly expedient and too vicious to be at all reputable.

In particular, it is urgently important that the work now in the hands of the Senate investigating committee should be pushed through to an uncompromising finish, and that not only because of the disastrous effects that would be wrought here by symptoms of equivocations, but still more because of the enfeebling effect that would be produced upon prospective legislation at Albany.

The tone in which the sessions of the investigating committee conclude is the tone in which legislation at Albany will be initiated. It has taken a tremendous amount of work, as you well know, to bring the community to its present attitude of thought and temper, and anything which even looks in the direction of a compromise policy, anything which is even suggestive of anything short of absolute thoroughness, is so much accomplished toward invalidating results that have been reached, sapping the virility of the legislative action, and driving back to sea again the tide of revolt against small men and small measures, which was at its flood on the 6th of November.

Begging that you will excuse the length of this letter and that you will attribute the directness of the terms which I have employed not to a spirit of dictation, but to the earnestness of my own interest in the common cause which you and I have so heavily at heart, I am, yours very sincerely,

C. H. PARKHURST.

The first report submitted to the committee was that of the Sub-Committee on Civil Service, of which Everett P. Wheeler is Chairman. The report is a long one. It urges, in the first place, that the present civil service regulations be strictly enforced.

"The most important step to be taken by the new Mayor," it says, "is to remove all persons connected with the civil service system whose unfitness or inadequacy may be shown, and to appoint competent, properly-qualified persons in their places."

It is held by the sub-committee that the employes of the Department of Buildings, the uniformed force of the Department of Street Cleaning, and the employes of the Bureau of Street Openings should be placed in the classified civil service as soon as practicable. Under the Civil Service act, the Mayor has the power to do this. The report says further that many of the employes in the different city departments, and in the Mayor's office, should come under the civil service rules. In the report, the list of employes in the departments is given, but the report does not specifically indicate which ones should be in the civil service list.

The labor registration system in use in Boston, in Brooklyn, and the United States navy yards is especially recommended for adoption here.

The next report brought before the Executive Committee was the report of the Sub-Committee on the Public School System, with a proposed bill to be submitted to the Legislature. The report, which is signed by Stephen H. Olin, Henry L. Sprague, John B. Pine, William W. Loche, and Nicholas Murray Butler, is in part as follows:

The wise and progressive administration of a municipal school system requires clearly-defined powers and responsibilities on the part of those charged with its oversight and conduct. Demands for reform and improvement may then be addressed to such authorities, with the certainty that, if not responded to, the responsibility for action or inaction may be definitely fixed. That such clearly-defined powers and responsibilities do not exist at present in the public school system of the City of New-York is a well-known fact, and this of itself renders extremely difficult, or even impossible, the reforms contemplated by the Committee of Seventy. The first step, then, must be to secure such legislation as will simplify the existing system of administration.

The statutes governing the schools of New-York City have not been revised for nearly fifty years. From time to time changes have been made, until the law has become a fortuitous assemblage of incoherent provisions. It is bad in theory, and has been proved to work badly in its practical operation. Power is distributed among different boards and officials, as each in turn has found favor in the sight of the Legislature. There is much friction; there is no well-defined responsibility. The schools have not been, and cannot be, well administered under so defective a law.

So clear had this fact become that in 1893 an act was passed providing that the Mayor should appoint a commission to prepare and report to the Legislature a comprehensive revision of the laws affecting common schools and public education in the City of New-York, including such alterations in existing laws and such new enactments as they might deem necessary and to the advantage of the said schools. Mayor Gilroy appointed as such commission Messrs. E. Ellery Anderson, David McClure, Oscar S. Straus, Stephen H. Olin, and Thomas Hunter, and they, on March 10, 1894, made their report, accompanied by a bill. This report was widely discussed at the time, both in the community and by the press, and met with general commendation. It was presented to the Legislature of 1894, but so late in the session that it received no consideration.

In view of the care with which this bill was prepared, and the wide-spread approval that it had gained, we have given it most careful examination. On the whole, and with a single exception to be mentioned below, we find it to be a measure of great merit, and its enactment into law would be a long step forward in the improvement of the public schools. This bill proceeds upon correct and well-established principles. It accords with the best modern views of municipal school organization, and it introduces methods of administration that have proved successful elsewhere. Every change that it makes in the existing law is an improvement. If it does not in all respects reach the highest possible standard, it makes, in our opinion, as near an approach to it as we can at this time reasonably hope to obtain.

The fundamental principles upon which this bill proceeds are—

1. The maintenance of a Board of Education of moderate size, appointed by the Mayor without regard to political considerations or local political divisions. This board, directly representative of the people of the City of New-York, is the ultimate source of all authority in the school administration. The powers of the present Board of Education are increased, but its labor is diminished by the provisions freeing it from the petty details of administration, and its functions are chiefly those of supervision and business administration.

2. The creation, in the Board of Superintendents, of a permanent, dignified, and responsible body of trained experts, to whom is committed the educational administration of the schools. In this board is the chief merit and hope of the proposed system. The Board of Education will have no more responsible duty to perform than the selection of educated, trained, and experienced men and women as Superintendents.

3. Provides that principals and teachers shall be nominated by the board or Superintendents from an eligible list, admission to which will involve an adequate examination both in scholarship and in professional knowledge, and shall be appointed only on such nomination by the Board of Education. Under this system it will be difficult for any but educational considerations to influence the selection of teachers.

4. The complete separation of the business from the educational administration, and the assignment of each to a single responsible authority. The Superintendent of Buildings and Supplies will have charge of the school buildings and the purchase of supplies, thus relieving the Board of Education on the one hand, and the Trustees on the other, of duties strictly executive.

5. The abolition of the present inspectors of Schools and of the present powers of the Ward Trustees, both having been a demonstrated interference with progressive and efficient administration, and both being relics of a system long since outgrown. The present powers of the Ward Trustees are a survival from the time when no central authority had been created, and they exist, not because they are reasonable or of advantage to the schools, but because the dispensers of patronage have been loth to give it up, and have successfully resisted all attempts to take it from them. The bill recommended herewith contains the provision as to Trustees originally framed by Mayor Gilroy's commission, and not that put into the amended bill as the result of conference with the Board of Education. This is the one material feature in which the bill recommended herewith differs from that approved by the Board of Education in April last. It is proper to add that the change made in the commission's bill at the request of the Board of Education probably had no motive except the desire to meet the opposition on the part of the Trustees to the other features of the bill.

It is our proposal that the Trustees be retained, with powers of visitation and inspection. We provide for their appointment in districts, each of which shall contain three schools, and, once relieved from the unnecessary and inappropriate duties that now devolve upon them, these Boards of Trustees may reasonably be expected to attract to their membership intelligent men and women whose frequent presence in the schools and constant association with the teachers and pupils would be of great public benefit.

Should the proposed bill become a law, the teachers will retain their fixed tenure and all of the benefits now provided by law, and they will gain in dignity and independence by freedom from the harassing control of local Trustees and by reason of the increased authority given to the trained educators who will direct and supervise the work of instruction.

The Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund act (Chapter 296, Laws of 1894,) is put into the proposed bill (Section 33) without change, in order that the codification of existing law may be complete.

Under the proposed system, prompt and hopeful appeal may be made by those interested to the authorities created by the bill, for the extension of kindergarten and manual training instruction, for increased directness and efficiency of supervision, for the provision of adequate and proper school accommodations, for the provision of playgrounds, for vacation schools, and for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the school buildings.

Our attention has also been called to the need of a periodical census of the children of school age. This is an important question and one that involves State as well as city interests. We will take it into careful consideration, and ask leave to submit a special report upon it at a later date.

We urge that the bill reported herewith be presented to the Legislature and recommended for adoption. It may fairly be deemed an expression of the deliberate will of the entire community.

It was originally drawn by a commission created by the Legislature and appointed by the Mayor. It was unanimously approved, except as to the one point above noted, by the Board of Education. It has been widely discussed, and has, so far as we are aware, met with no opposition except from those who have a personal interest in the continuance of existing abuses. It is reasonable to expect that, with such a body of opinion in its favor, the bill may become law and go into operation with the good wishes and co-operation of every friend of public education.

The report on the disposal of garbage quotes from and approves the report made by the Mayor's Advisory Commission, which recommended the final disposition of garbage by a reduction process producing fertilizers and commercial grease.

The committee estimates the approximate cost of the necessary plant to be $947,200. The report is signed by Gustav H. Schwab, Daniel Delehanty, and W. Fahnestock.

The Executive Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, at 6 o'clock P. M. It is probable that the Committee on Legislation will make its report in a few days.

The Classical Bogey.

Latin and Greek profited me nothing. I do not believe they profit 1 per cent. of those who are compelled to learn them. I do not believe that a thing was ever done in Rome which has not been done better out of it. I do not believe that a line was ever penned in Greece which could not be more than matched elsewhere. And I am persuaded that such is the opinion of untold myriads of human beings who, to their sorrow, at some period or other of their lives, have been in a position to judge.

The classical bogey has been a nightmare to long generations of Englishmen. It is a striking exemplification of the deep-rooted conservatism which is our chief national characteristic, that such a bogey should still be allowed to survive in our army, that our soldiers should still be constrained to wrestle with the nightmare before they can be permitted to fight our battles for us. One may be excused for entertaining a pious hope that, ere long, our rulers will wake from their slumbers, and in what will indeed be the fullness of time, the nightmare will vanish away.—All the Year Round.

MANY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Association's Second Day's Session at Columbia College.

CHICAGO STRIKE AS EPOCH MAKING

Papers by Carroll D. Wright, J. G. Brooks, Profs. D. R. Dewey and A. T. Hadley, and W. C. Ford.

The second day's sessions of the seventh annual meeting of the American Economic Association were held yesterday at Columbia College. The lecture room was well filled with members of the association, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

At the morning session the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, read a paper on "The Chicago Strike." He said:

The great strike which occurred at Chicago in June and July last, and which was in reality a combination of strike and boycott, was an epochal event in the labor movement and in the industrial development of the country. This was not so because in its influence it was constructive of new principles or systems, or destructive of those existing, but because it emphasized certain principles which are now recognized as essential in the government, management, and operation of railroads. It was epochal because of its vast proportions and of the powerful influences and elements contributing to it. Beginning with a private strike in the works of Pullman's Palace Car Company, it ended with a practical insurrection of the labor employed on the railroads radiating from Chicago and some of the affiliated lines, paralyzing internal commerce, putting the public to great inconvenience, delaying the mails, and in general demoralizing business. Its influences were felt everywhere, even in localities not in immediate touch with the difficulties. The contest was not limited to the parties with whom it originated, for soon there were brought into it on the basis of sympathetic attack and sympathetic defense other factors or forces. The chief reason, to my own mind, why the Chicago strike is an epoch-making event lies in the fact that it constitutes a subordinate element in a revolution which is quietly taking place in this country; it accords with that phase of a revolution depicted in a recent editorial in Harper's Weekly, wherein it was declared that "the most momentous stage in every revolution is that which takes place silently in the popular mind, and of which all that follows in upturning institutions and reconstituting society is but the necessary sequence and expression." The strike was a subordinate phase of this kind of revolution, because there preceded it a revolutionary measure far more significant than that growing out of the Chicago strike, and which is being supplemented by one still more significant.

He then dwelt upon the action that has been taken by Congress to regulate the internal commerce of this country, the action of the courts in relation to strikes, and the manner in which, as an outcome of the strike, the public welfare will be benefited.

John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., then read a paper on "The Pope and the Encyclical of Labor," in which he said:

In a book which has been called by scholars the ablest work of modern Protestant theology, written by Prof. Harnack of Berlin, it seems to be clearly implied that the whole spirit of the Roman Catholic Church has been broadened by the principle of Papal infallibility. The embarrassments of an infallible Bible have often enough been admitted by Protestant scholars. The mere letter is not important, but the spirit of the Church, out of which it sprang, and to which the letter upon the page is secondary. The interpreting spirit of the Catholic Church thus uses the Bible as Jesus used the Sabbath.

Thus Prof. Marnack finds that not merely the Bible, but the whole body of Catholic dogma, is being more and more subordinated to the higher end of human and social services. He sees in this dogma of infallibility, as interpreted by a man of commanding spiritual gifts, like the present Pope, an instrument for the bringing of all dogma into subjection to organized activities for the common good. Popularly said, this means that neither Bible nor dogma shall stand in the way of doing those practical things which go for the general welfare.

The Pope, in the language of Bishop Spalding, that the Church shall justify itself before men solely upon the ground of service to the community.

The most hasty reading of Catholic literature upon the social question will, I think, convince any open-minded man that the Church is not only alive to the great issues, but is meeting them with masterly intelligence.

It need scarcely be said that in this Catholic philosophy the great evils at the heart of the social question, the evils which spring from a perverted human will, and, therefore, the great remedy is the bringing that will into conformity with duty and truth through the organized influence of religion. The spirit of revolution, according to the Pope, must be passed beyond politics into the field of economics.

Our first and fundamental principle, reads the encyclical, when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses, must be the inviolability of private property.

It is idle, says the Pope, that the great remedy is patronage, with a kind of trinity, priest, employer, and father of the family, as guides or administrators. As the encyclical deals with principles, not with their application, there must be much divergence in the interpretation of the Papal views as to the function of the State, wages and hours of labor, admit of very cautious and conservative definition. In the case of Sunday work the State may interfere upon principle, as it may if occasion arise in protecting women and children.

The rights, place, and condition are, according to the encyclical, to determine each question as it arises.

After a short debate upon the ideas advanced by Mr. Brooks, Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology read a paper on "The Unemployed." He declared:

The rapid changes in the introduction of machinery or of juvenile, female, or foreign labor afford an increasing opportunity for a resifting and resorting of the laborers and a constant relegation to the rear of the incompetents. The unfit were never more sharply detected and set aside than under the present conditions. The increasing employment of women, the more general geographical adherence to the dictates of fashion, and the wholesale migration of large business enterprises, as well as the influence of unskilled immigration, should be considered as contributory causes acting in a somewhat different way than a generation ago.

The afternoon session was better attended than that of the morning, and many more women were present. Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale had a paper on "Population and Capital." He pointed out how the use of sociological methods of inquiry enabled students to connect the discussion of the causes affecting the growth of capital with study of the Malthusian theory; how their combination has led to certain results, the various changes in the status of the family, and how the family provides for accumulations in the hands of producers as a class. One of his points was:

The prudent man or woman who works hard, invests wisely, and does not marry till assured of the ability to support a family, insures himself and his children against the danger of pressure of population upon subsistence. He lessens his contribution to the national birth rate and adds more conspicuously lessens his contribution to the national death rate. And as more of his children survive, in spite of their smaller numbers, there is a cumulative effect from generation to generation, by which the nation, as a whole, grows more prudent and its morality more intellectual. It is in all these ways that the institution of individual capital has proved the best means of accumulating the capital of the community.

The closing paper of the day was read by Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. His subject was "Our Trade with the East." He said:

It was not very long ago that the East was regarded as the source of fabulous wealth. There was good reason for this. Wherever the Eastern trade centred, there were to be found a mercantile opulence which carried with it and maintained a spirit of enterprise and a liberal, almost Protestant, political element, giving birth to cities and States important enough to rank among the first.

Constantinopie, the Italian republics, Holland, and, finally, England, bear witness to this fact, while commercial discovery, encouraged by a greed for profit; diplomacy, rendered unjust by the law of the stronger, and the impositions of mercantile selfishness have sought first to monopolize and later to share the possibilities of Eastern trade.

In this contest for influence and commercial supremacy the United States, though last to come, has borne its full share. Even before the founding of the Government, American vessels had brought in cargoes from Asia. We have shared in all the benefits, commercial and other, which Europe had extorted from the unwilling people of China, Japan, and India. We have even borrowed a leaf from Chinese policy, and have listened to the teachings of some who would isolate the commerce and industry of the United States as rigidly from Europe and European competition as China has wished to be isolated from the outside world; and of others who have succeeded in excluding Chinese from our territory as effectually as China has repelled the introduction of foreigners and foreign ideas among its own people.

For general purposes, the East includes China, Hongkong, Japan, British India, and the East Indian possessions of European countries. In making a study of their commercial conditions, it will suffice to consider China, Japan, and British India. These three countries agree in this, that they are almost purely agricultural communities.

Modern commerce is the product of the last seventy years.

However largely Eastern products have figured in past history and commerce, they have lost any peculiar significance. In the trade of the United Kingdom, China and Japan figure about 2 per cent. in the imports and about 4 per cent. in the exports. In the commerce of the United States, in 1894, 8 per cent. of the imports were derived from all the Eastern countries, and 2 per cent. of its domestic exports were sent to them. Of a total trade in merchandise of $1,547,135,194, only 4½ per cent. were transacted with China, Japan, and British India, while all Asia and the other Indies would increase this proportion by only 1 per cent.

In 1821, the United States exported to China goods to the value of $4,290,560, of which the products and manufactures of the United States contributed only $338,535. In 1893 we exported $3,900,457, an apparent decrease of $310,000 on the exports of 1821; but in 1893 the entire value—nearly $4,000,000—was of domestic product. In the intervening period of seventy-two years the highest point was touched in 1878, $11,460,698 of American products—an unusual figure, approached only in a single year—1889—with $10,258,178. The progress has been in the substitution of domestic for foreign products.

Turning to British India, and our returns include the British East Indies in that designation, the domestic exports in 1821 were $32,000. By 1850 they had reached an annual average of $500,000, and beginning with 1879 rose gradually from $1,000,000 to $4,500,000 in 1890.

Last of all came Japan. In 1860 the direct exports to Japan were almost nothing. In 1872 they were $4,000,000, and of late years have averaged about this amount. Regarded as customers of the United States, the three countries are of nearly equal importance. This export trade depends upon a single item—illuminating oil. Was it not for this one commodity, our exports to these lands, having populations which exceed, in the aggregate, 700,000,000, would be of no account.

In 1894 we exported to the East a total value of $20,292,241. The mineral oil was worth $11,076,610. The cotton cloth sent to China—$2,984,220—and some wheat flour sent to Hongkong—$1,809,319—when added to the oil, made 77 per cent. of the entire exports to the East. In a year when domestic economic conditions were exceptionally favorable to exports, the whole range of commodities, outside of the three named, contributed less than $5,000,000.

Custom, long dominant in British India and an effectual preventive to the growth of industry and trade, has given place to contract, solidly founded upon English capital, initiative, and statecraft. What India has had done for it by others, Japan has performed for itself. The enormous tribute annually sent from India to England as interest on its loans for public and other works, the price paid for progress, Japan pays to its own people. The foreign debt of India is represented by the domestic debt of Japan. That Government has borrowed largely, and out of its borrowings has utilized all the enthusiasm and fervor of a new-born zeal to adopt and apply the most advanced Western knowledge and civilization.

It has trained an army, the recent performances of which have received the praise of military authorities. It has constructed and equipped a navy which insures the island even against invasion by the European powers, unable to act in concert through their own jealousies. It has established factories and subsidized private enterprises. The railroad and the telegraph are recognized as vital instruments of national power. Conscious of its strength, it enters upon a campaign of conquest, and, trained in political subiety, it seeks to heal a difference of domestic political parties by a successful military campaign.

China stands apart in its denial of all progress. It has refused to receive the skill and experience of the West.

Here we have three conditions—India developed by foreign capital, Japan developed by its own efforts, and China retrogressive in its exclusiveness. What has been the effect on the export trade of the three, taking the United States as a basis for comparison?

In 1821 the imports into the United States from British India were $1,530,769. There was little progress until 1852. Then $4,225,041 was touched. In 1893 the imports were $25,968,554. In 1821 the imports from China were $3,111,952. In 1852 the imports had reached $10,500,000; in 1893, $20,636,535.

Since 1871 Chinese trade has remained about the same. In 1860 we imported from Japan less than $100,000; in 1893 $27,454,220, and Japanese export trade to the United States has shown a nearly unbroken increase in that period. It is since 1852 that Eastern exports to the United States have become important. The establishment of treaty ports, the settlement of California, the trade over the Isthmus, and the construction of the Pacific railroads have proved important factors in this development.

In addition to this, the fiscal policy of the United States has favored imports from the East. More than 75 per cent. of the total imports are admitted free of duty. Tea, raw silk, crude camphor, China matting, cutch, jute, spices, coffee, and seed oils are all imported without duty. No obstacle exists to the growth of Eastern trade with the United States, on the side of this country. The possibilities are extensive with our domestic market for Eastern products. The only limit is that only by the competition of other countries.

For the first time since diplomatic relations were begun, the United States recognizes Japan as a sovereign State, and our trade with the East naturally, and under existing conditions, promised to be concentrated in Japan. The issue of the war may enforce this promise. Japan may seek to play in Asia the rôle of Great Britain in Europe. With the prestige of victory, she has it in her grasp to hold the balance of power in Asia. What a handful of men, backed up by this prestige, can accomplish in a population of vast numbers has been shown by English experience in India. If Japan cannot hold the political Government of China, she is in a position to exploit it commercially. It is in the light of this possible future dominance of Japan in Asia that our new treaty with Japan is to be commended from every point of view.

At the conclusion of the day's session the members of the association and their friends were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, at 30 East Sixty-fourth Street.

RECEIPTS FROM COURTS AND PRISONS

Larger Clerical Force Recommended by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Commissioners of Accounts sent to Mayor Gilroy yesterday reports on the books and accounts of the six police courts, the City and County Prisons, and the Court of Special Sessions, for the year ended June 30, 1894.

The fines turned into the City Treasury by the police courts was $26,964.50, and by the Wardens of the county prisons, $15,199. The total, $42,163.50, was $1,305.50 less than in the previous year.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the clerical force of the Court of Special Sessions and the office of the Warden of the City Prison should be increased. The records of the court are behind in point of time.

"The books of the Warden's office," the Commissioners say, "are loosely kept because two men are called upon to do the work which four men ought to do." The receipts of the Warden for the year, under examination, amounted to $48,154.50, an increase of $4,228 over the previous year.

Tribulations of Army Officers.

From The London Truth.

In a recent article on confidential reports I mentioned the case, perfectly authentic, of a regiment in which the officers had to give up playing billiards, the reason being that the Colonel was devotedly attached to the game, and that, try as they might, none of them could possibly help beating him, in which case they made an enemy of him for life. Another story of the same kind is told by one of my service readers. He states that one night, in his presence, a commanding officer invited a junior to come and make up a rubber. The junior politely declined. The commanding officer repeated the request, remarking, "I wish you to play." The junior again excused himself, upon which the Colonel, with obvious temper, told him to remember that he (the commanding officer) had not yet finished his report on him. This threat is said to have been uttered in the presence of two or three witnesses. It is an extreme case, of course, but milder examples of the same sort of thing can be furnished by a good many army men.

MR. TAMSEN WILL NOT DISTURB THEM

Deputies, Assistants, and Clerks to be Retained by the New Sheriff.

It is now practically certain that Sheriff-elect Tamsen will not only retain in office five of the Tammany Deputy Sheriffs, but also the following assistants to the Deputy Sheriffs: Frank J. Burns, Frank W. Geraty, Morris Jacoby, George B. Gifford, and William C. Southwick.

These assistants will doubtless be assigned to the new Deputy Sheriffs who have been appointed by Mr. Tamsen. It is a part of his plan, so far as the beginning of his administration is concerned, to have old assistants to new Deputy Sheriffs, and to have the old deputies equipped with new assistants. In this way he will be able for the time being to have men about him who are familiar with their duties.

This condition of affairs is very necessary to a new Sheriff, going into office under the new law, which, while it cannot prevent the Sheriff from being saddled with the constitutional responsibility for all his official acts, restricts his salary to $20,000 a year. It is, therefore, necessary that the new Sheriff take all precautions to protect himself in his office. Mr. Warker, the bookkeeper, and Mr. McCormick, the jury clerk, will be retained for the time being, as has already been stated in The New-York Times. So will George A. Weaver, the order-of-arrest clerk; Arthur W. Levy, the bond clerk, and James Rickard, the messenger.

Joseph J. Burke and Edward Kelly, the special deputies in charge of prisoners, and John F. McCabe, the Deputy Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, will also be retained temporarily.

Gifts for the Holiday Week.

There can be found at "The Popular Shop" of Joseph P. McHugh & Co., at West Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, a large and varied assortment of goods for holiday presents. Among them are many handsome articles of fine furniture, suitable for New Year's gifts, such as Liberty slipper stools, in English, Flemish, and forest oak, and comfortable English high-backed easy chairs in Liberty velvets and London corduroy. Then there are comfortable cushioned wicker chairs in Liberty velvets and chintzes, down divan pillows in Liberty fabrics and Eastern stuffs, old Colonial chairs and tables in forest green oak and mahogany. Perhaps some of the prettiest things are the delft blue plaques, lamps, and candlesticks, and old Dutch style chairs and tables.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam;") at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 2 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with Fiji mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, from San Francisco, close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé..Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Deutsch..Sat., Jan. 12, 8 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.
Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM. | Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
Etruria....Jan. 5, noon | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.
From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
New-York, Jan. 2, 11 A.M. Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 AM. Westernl'd, Jan. 9, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKIN.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 5, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Dec. 28
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Dec. 31
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
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GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S